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REGD. NO. B. 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

REGD. NO. B. 1065

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VOL. XXIII NO. 239

BOMBAY: MONDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1935

SIXTEEN PAGES

U. S. Embargo On Export Of Munitions

Fall Of Adowa?

Italian Flag Over Adigrat
Old Fort?

ASMARA, Oct. 6.
(11-48 hours).

ADOWA HAS FALLEN.

ROME, Oct. 6.

A communiqué states the Italian flag has been hoisted on the ruins of the old fort at Adigrat, by the first army corps under the command of General Santini. The population and clergy rendered submission. The second army corps reached the edge of the valley of Adowa and resumed advance in the morning.

Troops in the northeastern sector after a short fight, occupied Gerlogubi. It is noteworthy the communiqué does not mention the fall of Adowa.

AMERICA'S IMPORTANT LEAD

GENEVA, Oct. 6.

The decision of the American Government is warmly welcomed in British official quarters as well as the League circles, where it is felt America has given an important lead to the Council. The decision is also regarded as an invitation to "go ahead with Sanctions and America will not interfere." The general feeling is it is no longer a question whether sanctions will be taken, but what must be the nature of sanctions. There is no doubt the report of the Committee of Six to be presented to-morrow will be the unanimous finding that Italy has violated articles 10, 12, and 15 of the Covenant.

It is expected the report will be unanimously adopted by the Council, whereafter it will be left to the Assembly to establish a committee to decide what sanctions can be applied in the circumstances.

Alleged Wrong Use Of Red Cross Marks

GENEVA, Oct. 6.

The Italian Government, in a communication to the League, alleges that the Ethiopian Government in contravention of the Geneva Convention of 1925, has been placing large red crosses on a number of buildings, with the object of making them appear as hospitals and field ambulance stations.

The communication states that Red Crosses were painted on 30 houses at Adowa, including the Ghibbi of the local Ras, while Red Cross which were painted on the Governor's residence at Harar were only removed following the representations to the Governor by the Foreign Consular Agent.

"Absurd" Report

TOKIO, Oct. 5.

The report that a hundred Japanese officers are en route to Abyssinia has been denied officially as absurd.

Lord Wright

LONDON, Oct. 6.

Lord Wright is appointed Master of Rolls, in succession to Lord Hanworth, resigned, due to medical advice.

Lord Justice Maugham succeeds late Lord Tomlin as Lord Appeal. Wilfrid Greene is appointed Lord Justice.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief and Lady Chetwode gave an at-home at Snowdon on Saturday afternoon. The guests present included members of the Viceroy's Executive Council, civil and military officials and several agents of Indian railways.

Roosevelt Issues Proclamation

Committee Of Six's Charge Against Italy

Through Reuter's Agency

GENEVA, October 6 (17-53 hours).

The Committee of Six has decided that Italy has violated the Covenant.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6 (5-45)

President Roosevelt has issued a proclamation announcing the existence of a State of War between Italy and Ethiopia thereby automatically bringing into force the embargo on the export of munitions to both the belligerents under the Neutrality Act.

The embargo is confined to actual munitions and does not extend to raw materials.

THE PROCLAMATION

LONDON, Oct. 6.

President Roosevelt by wireless from cruiser "Houston" directed to Senator Cordell Hull to issue a proclamation to the State Department and officially advised him to state that war existed. President Roosevelt simultaneously made a statement stating now that he was compelled to recognise the indisputable fact that the Ethiopian and Italian armed forces in a combat are creating a state of war within the meaning of the Neutrality Act, by these specific circumstances, I desire it to be understood that any of our people who voluntarily engage in transactions of any character with either belligerent, do so at their own risk.

This all inclusive denial of protection presumably means that the United States would not officially protect ships' cargoes bound to either belligerent nation, namely, that she could not oppose the League blockade and apparently would not insist on any

neutral rights of commerce whatsoever.

The list of articles embargoed was cabled on September 25 but it now includes, all aircraft, both civil and military. The figures recently issued by the State Department show that Ethiopia will not be affected but Italy will have lost a valuable source of aeroplanes and parts and engines. The other munitions exports to Italy are most unimportant.

Precautionary Measures In Fr. Somaliland

DIJIBOUTI, Oct. 5.

Two hundred white French troops are leaving for Dire-dawa the main station of the French-owned Addis Ababa Railway where normally there is a considerable European population.

The native tribes of the French Somaliland hitherto are unaffected by the fighting which is remote but Government have taken precautionary measures in the frontier to protect the inhabitants against any incursions.

Apply Those Sanctions

Abyssinia's Definite Plea For Application Of Sanctions

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS)

GENEVA, Oct. 5.

A definite plea for the application of sanctions is contained in a note to the Secretariat of the League from Abyssinia invoking Paragraph Two of Article sixteen of the Covenant.

The note "respectfully but firmly" declares that the Italian action constitutes an act of war with in the meaning of that Article.

Committee Of Thirteen's Recommendations

GENEVA, October 5.

In the juridical language the Committee of thirteen recommend firstly, if the violation of the Covenant occurred, it should be rectified, secondly, the Council reserves the right to take any necessary measures.

This means, negotiations under Article Fifteen are now only possible if Italy ceases operations and withdraws troops from Abyssinia.

The new Sub-Committee will be established consisting of Britain, France, Rumania, Portugal, Chile and Denmark to examine the situation in the light of the communications from both parties.

Italian Subjects

Leave Addis Ababa

ADDIS ABABA, Oct. 5.

Seventeen Italian subjects including eight nuns left for Djibouti. The date of the departure of the staff of the Italian Legation is unknown.

His Excellency and Lady Chetwode will leave Simla on 14th October for New Delhi.

League Committee Indicts Italian Govt's Conduct

Ethiopian 'Raids', No Acts Of Aggression, Says Report

(Special Cable.)

GENEVA, October 5.

On the frontiers of the Anglo-French territories contiguous to Abyssinia there have been raids and incidents affecting the interests of these powers but they have been settled by diplomatic methods is one of the striking passages in the report of the Committee of Thirteen which contains severe reflections on the Italian Government's conduct in the dispute.

The Report says, Britain and France have taken into account the conditions in Ethiopia and realised that these incidents and raids are not acts of aggression sought to be encouraged by Central Government. None of the three governments of the contiguous powers ever laid any incidents before the Council, and if the Italian Government had laid

the grievances before the Council the latter would have certainly endeavoured to remedy the situation.

BETTER ORGANISED

Referring to internal situation in Ethiopia the Report says the governments which supported Ethiopia's request for admission into the League in 1923 were aware of the internal situation at that time. Far from being in more disorder now, Ethiopia is better organised with the Central Government and better obeyed. The report also points out that in the interval between the Ethiopian appeal to the League Council on December 14, 1934, and the Italian memorandum on September 4, 1935, Italian Government opposed the consideration of the question by the Council on the ground that the appropriate procedure was the 1928 treaty, but during the whole of that period the dispatch of troops to East Africa proceeded.

Things were moving slowly but surely and inexorably towards the application of Article Sixteen for the first time in the League history.



Abyssinian Ministry of war.

Italians Forced To Change Their Tactics

GUERRILLA WARFARE DOES IT!

ROME, Oct. 5.

Italian newspaper despatches concede that the Ethiopian guerilla tactics are holding up the Italians in the north of Adowa.

Italians are recasting their tactics and assembling tanks and aeroplanes to attack Adowa in the rear by Adowa-Aksum road.

Notwithstanding heavy resistance at Maibaria, the Italians captured hills wherefrom they are bombarding Adowa ten miles away.

IN MUSSALI'S DEFENCE

Fifty-thousand Abyssinians have been ordered to hold Mussali at all costs as the Emperor has declared the fall thereof will lead to the severing of the Addis-Djibouti railway.

It is stated the bombing of Adigrat and Adowa caused little bloodshed as the towns had been deserted and the inhabitants fled to the countryside.—Reuter

ITALIAN COUNT'S NARROW ESCAPE

ROME, Oct. 5.

Count Clano had a narrow escape while flying over Abyssinia. His machine was hit by several bullets and damaged but Count Clano landed safely at Asmara uninjured.

League's Path Clear

GENEVA, Oct. 5.

The path of the League operations is now becoming clear. The Assembly will be convened at 4 p.m. on Wednesday by which time the Committee will be beyond doubt to name the aggressor. If, as expected, it is clear that article twelve is violated, sanctions automatically come into play. A committee will be established immediately to coordinate the application of sanctions which in the first case will be economic and financial including the rupture of diplomatic relations.

The next step will be raising the arms embargo from Abyssinia and later, levying an embargo on Italian supplies.

Rome Communique

Admits It!

ROME, Oct. 5.

The first admission of the invasion of Abyssinia and also that it started from Somaliland is contained in an afternoon communiqué stating that the Italians have occupied Dolo near the Kenya border and bombed Gorahai about

WAR NEWS

IN BRIEF

The "Negus" has ordered 50,000 troops to hold Mussali as its fall will lead to the severing of the Addis-Djibouti Railway.

Italian Count Clano flying over the Abyssinian territory is reported to have been hit by bullets and forced to land at Asmara.

President Roosevelt has issued a proclamation declaring a "State of War" between Italy and Abyssinia and prohibiting the export of munitions to either belligerent.

The League Committee of Thirteen has issued its report indicting the Italian Government's conduct for its aggression and denying the "provocative" nature of the Ethiopian "raids".

The Ethiopian guerilla warfare forced the Italian troops to change their tactics in their attack on Adowa, and assembling fresh tanks and planes they have begun bombardment of the City from hills ten miles off.

TIGRE FRONT

Reported fall of Adowa.
Reported fall of Adigrat.

DANAKIL FRONT

Fall of Gerlogubi.

STOP PRESS

(REUTER'S AGENCY).
ADOWA AVENGED

ROME, Oct. 6.

Italy's bitterest memory is avenged when Abyssinians defending Adowa retreated before a pounding bombardment of aeroplanes, artillery, tanks, and massed infantry attack from two sides. Italians entered the town at 11-30 hours.

UNANIMOUS DECISION

GENEVA, Oct. 6.

The Committee of Six reached the vital decision unanimously that Italy has violated the Covenant. The finding will be communicated to the Council members to-night.

CATHOLIC CHURCH DENOUNCED

LONDON, Oct. 6.

The congregation at the Westminster Cathedral was at Mass prayer when an unknown man quietly ascended the pulpit, spoke in clear ringing tones and denounced the Catholic Church in not preventing Italy from warring against Abyssinia. The protest ended and the interrupter was quietly led out.

GERMANY'S INTENTIONS

LONDON, Oct. 6.

At Hamelin Herr Hitler repeated the assurance that Germany will keep out of other countries' conflicts, when he addressed thousands of peasants at the harvest thanksgiving festival. Herr Hitler asserted that Germany does not want to harm anyone, and will not allow anyone to harm us.

PT. SHARMA BREAKS FAST

CALCUTTA, Oct. 6.

Pandit Ramchandra Sharma, who has been fasting since 5th September with the object of bringing pressure on the management of the Kalighat Temple to stop animal sacrifice, broke his fast this evening at the intervention of Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, who came from Benares in this connection.

Pandit Sharma is said to have been given to understand that efforts will be made to abolish the practice within the year fasting which he will be at liberty to resume his fast.—A.P.

TABULATED ADLETS

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REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under:—"Box No. The Advertisement Department, The 'Bombay Chronicle,' Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted two temporary clerks for the Ville Parle Municipality in connection with preparation of Voters' List and revision of assessment on Rs. 40 P.M. Candidates having experience of the above work and also those who have worked as Enumerators for the Bombay Legislative Assembly or of any Municipality, only, need apply. Applications with copies of testimonials should be addressed to Caesar D'Mello, Esquire, President, Ville Parle Municipality, on or before the 10th October, 1935. (1907)

Wanted urgently graduate French Teacher for Matric student four hours weekly. Salary Rs. 15. Apply with full particulars to Box No. 4960, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted a Shorthand-Typist and general clerk for part-time work daily from 1 p.m. in the Fort. Must be a willing worker. Remuneration about Rs. 25 per month. Apply Box No. 4939, "Bombay Chronicle."

Applications are invited for the following posts in a new College proposed to be started in Ahmedabad from June 1936. It is proposed to begin with First Year and Inter Arts classes and appointments will be made as under:—Principal, Professors for English, Sanskrit, Persian, French, Ardha-Magadhi, Mathematics, Logic, Indian History and Administration and Science. Selection will be made from persons possessing the highest University qualifications. Applications stating age, qualifications, previous experience if any, and minimum salary expected should be addressed to the Secretary, Ahmedabad Education Society, Proprietary High School Building, Ahmedabad. (1842).

Applications are invited for appointments in a new College of Commerce proposed to be started in Ahmedabad in June, 1936. 1 Principal, able to conduct classes in English and one of the Subjects of the B.Com. course of the Bombay University on Rs. 500—50—1,000. 4 Professors and 2 Assistant Professors for conducting classes in the different subjects of Inter-Commerce and B.Com. courses of the Bombay University. Selection will be made from persons possessing the highest University qualifications. Men with some experience will be preferred. Applications stating age, qualifications and minimum salary expected should be addressed to the Secretary, Ahmedabad Education Society, Proprietary High School Building, Ahmedabad. (1841).

Applications are invited for the post of a General Clerk on a salary of Rs. 75—100—120. A Graduate who has studied Cotton Statistics preferred. Please apply to the Office Assistant, Calico Mills, Ahmedabad. (1899).

Wanted a fully qualified B.F.N.A. Nurse with one year's operation theatre experience. Pay Rs. 50—100, plus Rs. 10, house rent or free Quarters. Apply with full details to the Chief Officer, Surat, before 15/10/35. (1875).

SITUATIONS WANTED.

Man worked in Railways and post seeks employment, willing for overseas also. Apply Box No. 300A, "Bombay Chronicle."

TO BE LET

To Let Godown at Back House Lane, off Forbes Street, Fort. Apply Doongurse and Sons, C/o Messrs David Sassoon and Co., Ltd., 59, Forbes Street, Fort. (4942).

To Be Let:—In Fort opposite Thomas Cook Commodious Shop in Nawab Building, Hornby Road, from 1st November 1935. Golden opportunity for businessmen. Terms moderate. Apply to Khan Bahadur Shaikh Ali Baazka, J.P., New Queens Road, Phone No. 24642. (4946).

EDUCATIONAL

Golden Opportunity.—Learn Shorthand, Typewriting and Accountancy (all the three together) for Rs. Six per month, at Shri Radha Mukund Institute, Khatau Building, near Majestic Cinema, Girgaon. (4959)

Candidates in Station Master & Commercial courses monthly Allowance paid Upto Rs. 15 Uniform Lodging free India & Abroad Service compulsory. Rules & Selection form on Re. 1. Supdt. Central Telegraph & Railway Duties College, Delhi. (4903)

LOANS & MORTGAGES.

7 Monthly Nine-Rupee-Installments Liquidate Sixty-Rupee-Loan-and-Interest. Consult the Dwarkabai Memorial Savings and Loans Office, Nowroji Street, Thakurdwar. (4937)

AGENTS WANTED.

Wanted Agents.—Splendid pay with commission for disposing floor mats, matting, carpets, bed mats, etc. Persons able to advance one third value apply to the Coir Mat Stores, Mattancherry, Cochin. (1817)

WANTED INFLUENTIAL AGENTS to sell "Bombay Sentinel" Daily Edition particularly at the following places:—

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Nasik Sholapur Virar

Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Sentinel," Red House, Farsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

AGENCIES WANTED.

Agencies Wanted for Delhi. From Manufacturers' Representatives & Foreign Firms for Textile Goods, Hardwares, Colours, Chemicals & Paints, Electrical Goods and Sundries. The Indo-Japanese Mercantile Co., Ltd., Chandni Chowk, Delhi. (4544).

Tea—Expert in Tea Business with 47 years' experience is open to engagement or a representation, specially of Nilgiri and Travancore Tea. Apply Jamsheji Warden, Glass Bungalow, Chikkalwadi, Bombay.

MACHINERY FOR SALE

Dye Jiggers, Mangles, Finishing Machines, Calenders, Bleaching Kiers, Stentors, Folding Machines and other machinery. Apollo Engineering Co., 24, Apollo Street, Bombay 1. (4965)

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch	Per insertion.
1st Insertion		Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion		Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion		Rs. 4-8-0
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Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE CO. LTD.

NOTICE HAVING BEEN GIVEN of the loss of Policies Nos. 148839 and 277614 on the life of Mr. Vithal Bhiku Nalk-Sar Desai of Verem, Bardez, Goa, duplicate policies will be issued unless objection is lodged with us within one month from this date.
J. R. MACPHERSON,
Ag. Manager.
Bombay. 1935. 4964

Legal Notices

HIGH COURT.

Insolvency No. 760 of 1931. Re: RUSTOMJI ARDESHIR COOPER. Insolvent. To.

BERAMJI BOMANJI TALATI PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that pursuant to order dated 27th March, 1933, the Taxing Master will tax your bill of costs herein at 11 A.M. on WEDNESDAY, 16th October, 1935 and that the bill contains items to be taxed between you and your Solicitors which will then be payable by you and not out of the insolvent's estate.

Dated 5th October, 1935.
MINOCHEHER MANCHERSHAH HIRALAL & CO. Solicitors. 1906.

IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT MUNSIF, SECUNDERABAD.

Original Suit No. 125 of 1933. The Firm of Rai Bahadur Bansilal Abirchand Bankers, Residency Bazaars, Hyderabad (Dn.) ... Plaintiffs versus.

PESTONJI EDULJI KALYANI WALA, ABKARI CONTRACTOR of Poona and Bombay, since deceased, per his legal representatives, Defendant.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to Mrs. JUR BAI PESTONJI widow of the late Defendant that the application of the decree-holders to bring her and children on record as the legal representatives of the late Defendant above named has been fixed for SATURDAY, the 12th day of October, 1935, at 11 A.M. and if she fails to appear on the said date in person or through Pleader, the application will be heard and decided 'ex-parte'.

Secunderabad (Dn.).
2nd Oct. 1935.
N. NARASIMHA AYYANGAR, B.A. B.L. Pleader for Decree-Holders.

Public Notices

JUST OUT.

Professor Pouré Davoud's six Government Research Fellowship Lectures on subjects of Iranian interest, valuable for scholars and general lovers of matters Iranian. Can be had at the Cama Oriental Institute, Sukhadvala Building, Hornby Road, Bombay. Price Rs. 2-8-0 4962

Auction Sales

BENNETT & CO.

SALE WILL TAKE PLACE AT "KARKHANA WADI," ALIBAUG.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOBILIZABLE PROPERTIES SITUATE IN ALIBAUG DISTRICT. Under instructions from the Court Receiver, Bombay, as the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 1377 of 1933 (K. S. Rele vs. Fardshotam Narayan Gurjar and others) and in pursuance of the directions contained in the Consent Decree dated the 7th March 1934, Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will on SUNDAY, the 20th October, 1935, at 11-30 A.M. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction on the premises at "Karkhana Wadi," Alibaug:—

Lot No. 1. The Khar known as Sharnami Kotha at Mouje Kavade in Alibaug Taluka, bearing Survey No. 48 to 57, Survey No. 48 to 55, admeasuring about 179 acres, 21 1/4 Gunthas and assessment Rs. 376.

Lot No. 2.—Garden Land "Karkhana Wadi" at Alibaug, bearing Survey No. 5 and 6. Hissa No. 3 and 10, admeasuring about 3 acres 6 Gunthas, assessment Rs. 28.

Lot No. 3.—Land at Mouje Bherse, Taluka Alibaug, bearing Survey No. 7 etc., Hissa No. 1 etc., Paddy Land about 27 acres 7-1/4 Gunthas, Vakhas about 1 acre 15-1/4 Gunthas, assessment Rs. 250-10-3.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Khanderao Laud & Co., Attorneys for the Receiver at Church Gate Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE ORNAMENTS.

Under instructions from Messrs Patel & Ezekiel, Solicitors and pursuant to the Decree, dated 18th September 1935 passed in Suit No. 927 of 1935 (Messrs Nathmal Hirachand & Co. vs. Ramjan K. Thaver), Messrs. Bennett & Co. will, on Saturday, the 12th October, 1935 at 3 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at their rooms:—

1 large Diamond Ring.
1 Pearl Necklace with diamond and emerald pendant.
2 Pearls Bangles (Two Strings).
The above will be on view 3 days before the sale. A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

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RETIRED OFFICERS

C. P. Govt. On Their Reappointment

(From Our Correspondent).

NAGPUR, Oct. 1.

In view of the comments in the press on the appointment by Government of retired Extra-Assistant Commissioners for the disposal of collectors' cases, the C. P. Government have issued a communication in which they say that the disposal of these cases requires a careful enquiry into the assets and liabilities of the judgment debtors, and the preparation of suitable proposals for the repayment of the decretal amounts by cash instalments, or by lease or sale of the property in whole or in part. It is obvious that such enquiries require for their proper performance officers of the requisite training and experience, and that the duties should not possibly be entrusted to newly joined recruits. For this reason Government has decided to entrust the work to selected retired Extra-Assistant Commissioners. At the same time, three posts have been added to the cadre of Extra-Assistant Commissioners and when the recruits appointed to them have completed their training, it will be possible to dispense with the services of the re-employed officers.

SELECTION OF SITE FOR ORISSA'S CAPITAL

CUTTACK, (By Mail).

The selection of a site for the location of the capital of the new Orissa Province is now engaging the attention of the Government.

Mr. F. T. Jones, Superintendent Engineer, and Mr. R. T. Russell, Chief Architect, to the Government of India, after consulting the Government of Bihar and Orissa at Ranchi, came to Cuttack on Thursday accompanied by Mr. S. C. Platt, Superintending Engineer, Public Health Department, and Mr. P. T. Mansfield, Reforms Secretary to the Bihar and Orissa Government, in order to inspect the sites.

On September 23 they were taken round by Mr. E. S. Hoernle, Commissioner of the Orissa Division.

The Bengal Nagpur Railway authorities are also considering plans to improve the Railway Station at Cuttack. Recently the Agent, the Chief Engineer and the Deputy Engineer of the Company visited this place, and inspected the site 2 1/2 yards north of the present railway station. It is understood that they were satisfied with it. It is also understood that the erection of a raised iron platform will be one of the improvements.—A. P.

THUNDERSTORMS IN MYSORE & DECCAN

(From Our Correspondent.)

RAJKOT, Oct. 2.

A purse of Rs. 2,500 collected from Rajkot public will be presented to Mahatmaji in memory of his 67th Jayanti.

Natural gas found near Fogdo, Ahmedabad, has been analysed by Government expert who has pronounced it to be of good quality. If it is found in good quantity it will help the development of industries in Gujarat.

Our Indore Letter

PRESS DIRECTOR FINED

Printer's Name Not Published on Book

(From Our Correspondent.)

INDORE, Oct. 5.

"The contribution of college life to social life" was the theme of an instructive lecture delivered by Prof. Ghosh of the Holkar College to lady students of the Christian College. In order that the College life of students may make its proper contribution to social life, it was necessary that the students should overcome certain prejudices which tended in the opinion of the speaker, to retard the onward progress. That indissoluble tie of spiritual love, ever growing in its awe and mighty grandeur, said the speaker, should forge the link of their feelings of fellowship in College life.

NEW GOLF LINK.

Indore is shortly to have a well-laid golf link near the Aerodrome. Work has been taken in hand.

PRESS DIRECTOR FINED.

Found guilty under the Indore Press Act, Mr. Nam Joshi, Managing Director of the Co-operative Printing Press, Indore, was sentenced by the Magistrate to pay a fine of Rs. 15. Mr. Joshi omitted to print the name of the Printer on a book entitled "Ham Nange Bhooke Kyuv Hain" which has been proscribed in British India.

"THE BAYONET HE USED"

Five Prosecution Witnesses Examined in Benda Case

JUBBULPORE, October, 5.

Five prosecution witnesses were examined during the day bringing the total number examined hitherto to 27.

Bandsman Carrington deposed that the hatchet seized by the police belonged to him but was kept in the band store-room. He said he had no knowledge, if it was used in the raid. He only handed over the hatchet to the police when asked to do so. He stated it was unlikely that Swanson could go to the store-room to get the hatchet as Swanson did not belong to the band section.

Bandsman Vickers, who hid the bayonet, corroborated his evidence before the lower court. Questioned by the court about his statement to the lower court that when the bayonet was dug out, Swanson said "This is the bayonet I used," Vickers said he would qualify his statement by saying he could not remember what words passed when the bayonet was seized and did not remember now what words were used.

The court adjourned till 8th October.—A. P.

NEW COTTON VARIETY

Demonstrations At Jalgaon Farm

JALGAON, Oct. 3.

Demonstrations of the new-found cotton varieties with a view to popularise them amongst the cultivators, as well as to show them the types of cotton, which are immune from wilt incidence, are being held at present on the Government farm at Jalgaon by Rao Sahab Prayag, the Government cotton breeder.

Parties of agriculturists from the various talukas in the district are daily visiting the farm, where ten acres of land are sown with the new varieties, which are said to have a higher bearing capacities, as well as are early crops than the present cotton strains grown in Khandesh. It is also claimed for one of these varieties that it is much finer and spins to 32 counts. Rao Sahab Prayag also explains to the agriculturists, the difficulties they find.—A. P.

COLLEGE PROFESSOR ASSAULTED

(From Our Correspondent)

POONA, Oct. 5.

News comes from Belgaum of an assault on a Professor of Lingraj College of the place. It is stated that while Prof. Basavanhal was returning home at night, some unknown person attacked him with a knife. Prof. Basavanhal is reported to have been injured, but his injuries are not stated to be serious.

Prof. Basavanhal had recently published in Kanarese a biography of the life of Great Shiyaji. Some statements made therein by the Professor were reported to have been found objectionable by the Marathas of that place who naturally started agitation.

SIMLA, October, 5.

Mr. Walden Hinchand, who returned recently from England and arrived in Simla to-day.

It is understood he will discuss important questions regarding Indian Shipping developments with Government.—United Press.

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Girgaum

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A Page About Industries And Engineering

NOTES AND COMMENTS

Ninety-four different companies incorporated in British India (and in the States of Hyderabad, Baroda, Mysore, Travancore and Cochin) were registered in the month of May, 1935, according to the monthly statistics about Joint Stock Companies issued by the Department of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics.

The authorized capital of these concerns totalled 3 crores 59 lakhs nine thousand; 7 lakhs and three thousand was subscribed and 3 lakhs seven thousand was paid up!

Bombay Leads

The Presidency of Bombay heads the list with 24 out of the total 94 concerns while Bengal is a close second with 22. Madras had 17 and Punjab 12.

A classification shows that of these 94, 12 were Banking and Loan concerns; 13 insurance companies; one for Navigation and 2 for Motor Traction; one Mutual Trading Association; 10 Printing Publishing or Stationery firms; 4 Chemical Manufacturing Companies; one Engineering; 6 Public Service Companies (gas, electricity, water etc.); one Ice factory; 7 Agencies; 1 Tobacco manufacturing firm, one Match factory and 18 other manufacturing firms.

Palaces Of Entertainment

There were 3 cotton mills, one spinning press, one wool mill and an oil mill; one small coal mine (capital Rs. 30,000); one for petroleum; one sugar factory.

Hotels, theatres, and places of entertainment share the top place with the Insurance companies, 11 having been registered!

No More!

During the same month no less than 40 companies, having ceased work, went into liquidation or were dissolved. Here it is Travancore that leads with its 12 defunct concerns, while Bengal lost 10. Bombay lost only 3.

Of these 40, 12 were insurance companies. They ought to have insured themselves for liquidation.

Indian Finance Year Book

The 1935 edition of "The Indian Finance Year-Book" has just been published. It brings up to date the information, figures and statistics of earlier editions. What is more, it "has been enlarged in scope so as to make this annual publication an organic whole." While retaining all its old features which have made it indispensable to every financier, industrialist and merchant, some more features have been added. The different sections deal with such topics as currency and money, foreign and internal trade, agriculture, industries, banking, insurance and population statistics. Very well got up and intelligently edited the Year Book which runs over 384 pages and is packed with valuable information, is cheap at the price of five rupees.

INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITIONS IN JAPAN

Invitations To Be Issued To 53 Countries

The projected international exposition in 1940 in commemoration of the 2,600th anniversary of the accession of the Emperor Jimmu, the first Emperor of Japan, will be held from February 11 to July 31 of that year, according to definite arrangements just completed by the authorities concerned.

The exposition will be held on the reclaimed grounds in Shibaura, Tokyo with a branch exposition on the reclaimed land in Yokohama. The total area of the site is estimated to cover 1,050,000 tsubo. The exposition will entail a cost of yen 20,000,000 and will be the biggest of its kind ever held in Japan.

Of the amount, yen. 1,000,000 will be raised by public subscription, and of this latter amount, yen. 300,000 has already been collected, while the remainder is being steadily subscribed.

A plan is on foot to organize an exposition preparations committee early next month with H.H. Prince Chichibu as honorary president and either Prince Iyesato Tokugawa or Viscount Makoto Saito as president. A special ex-

Future Of India's Steel Industry

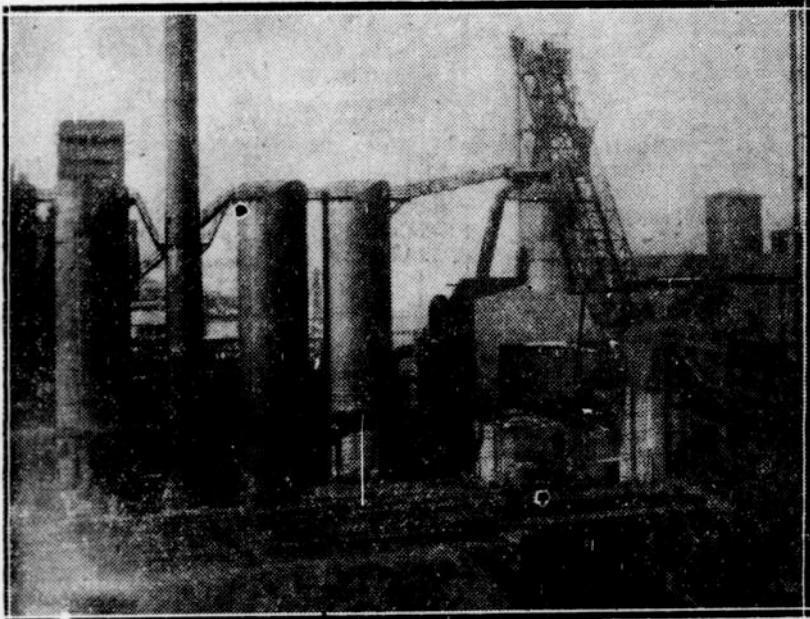
Are Tatas Trying To Perpetuate Their Monopoly?

(BY "SNAMATI")

Centuries ago, in India and China, certain weapons and household utensils were made of iron and steel, but even the crowning achievements of those times, such as monumental pillars, pale into nothingness before what yet remained to be accomplished. The current methods of mass production and the almost unlimited purposes for which iron is now utilized were not even dreamt of a few decades ago. And the revolutionizing possibilities that still lie before the industry, as a result of the co-ordination of achievements in the different branches of science, cannot be over emphasized.

The under-mentioned average annual output of finished steel products of the present plans of the Tata Iron and Steel Co., Ltd. present a striking contrast with the conditions that prevail in the times referred to.

Rails	80,000 tons
Structural sections	1,17,000 "
Bars	80,000 "
Plates	35,000 "

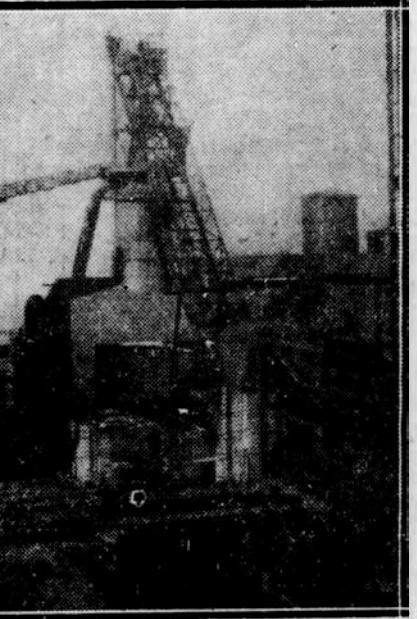


Batelle Blast Furnace.

position general affairs office will be established, and as director of the office Mr. Hidejiro Nagata, ex-Mayor of Tokyo, is being recommended.

As soon as formal arrangements will have been made, invitations will be issued to 53 countries of the world to participate in it, it is expected.

ANOTHER AT NAGOYA
Nagoya is planning an international exposition to be held in 1937. That year marks the 30th anniversary of the opening of the port of Nagoya.
It will see the completion of the harbour reconstruction which has been started at an estimated cost of yen. 37,000,000, and of the Nagoya Railway Station reconstruction which entails a cost of dol. 25,000,000 as well as the completion of the international aerodrome and the International Tourist Hotel. It is in commemoration of those improvements that the contemplated exposition is specially planned to be held in that particular year.



Tin-bars and billets	90,000 "
Black Sheets	25,000 "
Galvanised Sheets	90,000 "
Sleepers	10,000 "
Fish-plates	3,000 "

Enhanced Protection
By about 1932 the steady progress of the Iron and Steel Industry in India received a set back from an unprecedented fall in the world commodity prices fluctuations of the currencies and accelerated competition from manufacturers abroad, and the Indian Tariff Board Enquiry of 1934 resulted in enhanced protection being granted to the industry.

At present the Tata Works alone supply about 75 per cent of the country's total consumption of the kinds of steel fabricated at Jamshedpur. What is more, the quality of the Company's iron and steel has been everywhere recognised as satisfactory and in no way second to that of imported steel. Moreover, under the existing scheme of protection, the industry is in a position to compete in price with imported steel (particularly from the Continent).

Howrah Bridge And Foreign Steel

In face of these compelling facts, it is surprising that foreign steel is earnestly sought to be used in the construction of the Howrah Bridge. In this connection, the following observation of the Tariff Board will be read with interest:

"Reference has frequently been made in this enquiry to the tenders, which will shortly be called for by the Calcutta Port Trust in respect of the construction of the new Howrah Bridge, which has been recently sanctioned. According to the information we have received, the total quantity of steel required for the construction of the bridge will be about 25,000 tons, of which approximately 17,000 will be high tensile steel and the rest mild steel. From tests carried out at the Tata Iron and Steel Company's works and from a general examination of the question, we are satisfied that high tensile steel suitable for

the proposed Howrah Bridge can be manufactured in India at a cost not materially different from ordinary mild steel."

It would appear that considerations other than price, quality, proximity of source of supply and national interest tend to influence the decision of those concerned. The question is still in the melting pot and the outcome might reveal the forces at work.

While at one end it is alleged that Herr Hitler himself was active in trying to get this contract for some German concerns—probably an ingenious stretch of imagination—the air is thick with rumours that the tender of an Indian Engineering company, specially formed for the purpose, is very near acceptance, in which case much of Indian steel alone would be used in the construction. Though it is too premature to prophesy the result, it is, however, not too late for better counsels to prevail and set right matters instead of openly flouting public opinion and national sentiment.

Future Full Of Promise

The future of India's iron and steel industry is full of promise and hope. It stands on a par with any of its Continental competitors. Indeed it is even in an advantageous position on account of its plentiful and first rate natural resources. To quote from the Tariff Board again:

"The Indian industry possesses the great advantage of a low cost of pig iron due to the high iron content and low cost of the ore and the low cost of coal. Even in the case of districts such as Alsace and Lorraine, Luxemburg, where iron ore is obtained cheaply in open workings and is smelted in furnaces located close to the mines, the low iron content of the ore renders production more expensive on account of the larger quantities of ore handled and the larger consumption of coke necessary to smelt it."

No doubt in recent years a few important associate industries have sprung up, around Jamshedpur like the Tin-plate Co. of India, the Indian Steel and Wire products Co., the Tatanagar Foundry and the E. I. Workshop; but these do not touch even the fringe of the present requirements of this sub-continent.

Vast Field Possible

If India should minimise the present annual importation from America, England, Germany and Japan, material worth enormous sums of money, such as traction, lifting and electrical machinery, cycles, automobiles and trucks, steel furniture, cutlery, wire ropes, wire netting, agricultural implements, enamel ware and a host of other things, not to mention locomotives, air-craft, and ship-building and railway materials, numerous important industries must rapidly develop—all absorbing Indian steel.

The proposed Indian automobile factory, offers indeed a very vast field for the consumption of steel. The fact that U.S.A., the home of motor industry, consumes more than fifty per cent of her total production of steel in her automobile industry gives an idea of the immense possibilities that this industry holds out for Indian steel, in whatever form it may fructify.

Making India Steel Conscious

Apart from the general industrial regeneration of the Country, the people in India have not fully appreciated the use of steel from building materials down to the making of household utensils, it must be admitted that a unified attempt to educate the public in this direction has not yet been made. It is learnt on good authority that a central organisation of the Promoters of Iron and Steel Industry in India, similar to the Cement Market Boards, is shortly to be formed for con-

ducting an effective propaganda throughout the country.

Can Indian Steel Industry rise to the occasion and meet the full and growing demand of at least its home market? Notwithstanding the fact that the industry has made considerably rapid progress in recent years, demand to the extent of 400,000 tons of steel per year, which comes under the scope of present protection, is left to be supplied by foreign manufacturer.

Move For A Monopoly?

But luckily signs for the situation to get better are not wanting. Of late, the formation of another great steel combine has been in the forefront of Indian industrial news. Though it is generally desired that Tatas should not have monopoly of Indian Steel Market, it was declared that they are the chief negotiators in the market.

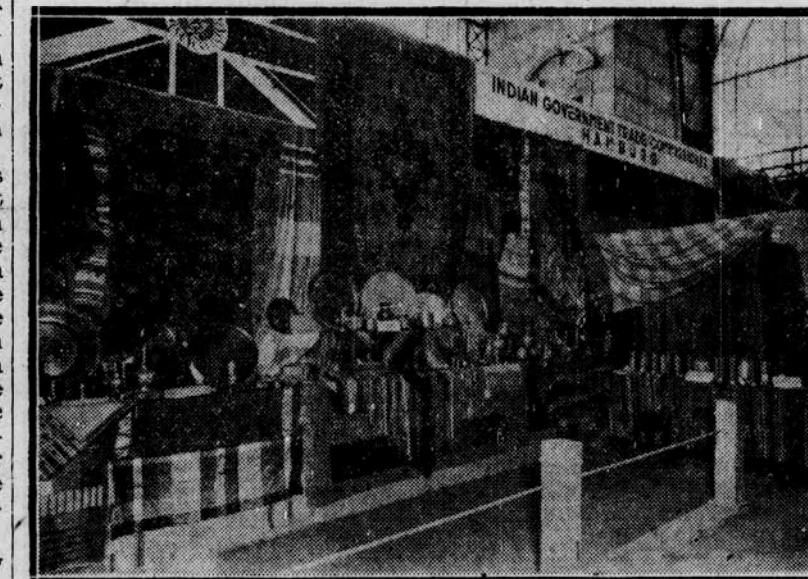
On the grounds that there are several hurdles to be cleared before the negotiations will meet with success, like the desire of each concern to maintain its entity and the monopolistic attitude of the Tatas, pessimism is expressed in certain quarters. But the parties concerned are really as enthusiastic as they seem to be, that ere long India will have another steel works equal to the Tatas if not bigger. If the negotiations take a successful turn, the proposed concern may begin its

INDIAN STALL AT THE PRAGUE FAIR

Attracted General Attention And Proved A Success

(From Our Correspondent.)

The autumn session of the Prague International Fair that closed recently had special attraction for India, on account of a fairly large collective Indian exhibition, arranged by the Indian Trade Commissioner at Hamburg, occupying an important position in one of the main halls, which I had occasion to visit. There were exhibited a large variety of Indian products: brass and copper goods, carpets, leather of various sorts, raw products, wood and wood works, ivory work, etc. There was a separate show attached to this stand kept by the Trade Commissioner for Mysore. The stand was attractively arranged and outside there are some attractive posters encouraging or canvassing visits to India. In general the show was arranged more as an exhibition than as a commercial stand with prices and other particulars for leading to business. I found the Indian stand attracting considerable attention and interest and a good flow of visitors, indicating the value of the venture and commercial prospects with necessary additions and improvements, towards which private concerns and Chambers of Commerce may well



Indian Stall at the Prague Fair.

work within three years.

Though this gives us the consolation that the time when Indian steel industry will be able to meet greater part of its home demand, one question will probably remain unanswered.

"By all this manoeuvring are Tatas trying to perpetuate their monopoly of the Indian market by means, direct or indirect?"

co-operate. The latter in fact could take an important share in making such a show permanent feature.

INDUSTRIALISTS' OPPORTUNITY

The Prague International Fair which is held twice a year in Spring and Autumn, is one of the most important of the industrial fairs in Europe offering excellent opportunities for commercial con-

PATTOO INDUSTRY IN KASHMIR

Substantial improvement Affected

In Kashmir the Department of Industries has been steadily guiding the putto makers for improving their products. A very substantial degree of improvement has been effected in the matter of texture and strength of fabrics. A weaving demonstration party had spent about three years in Kashmir in demonstrating the use of improved appliances so as to speed up production. Dyeing demonstrations held during the last two years by the Havelo Trading Company, had helped considerably in introducing fast dyes. Government had sanctioned an experimental station to improve upon the existing equipment of cottage work. A wool-spinning plant would be set up by a Government-aided capitalist to supply carded wool and machine-spun yarn to woollen weavers.

As the result of the efforts made to popularize woollen goods, the Indian Stores Department annually purchased lools from Kashmir, and as a direct assistance Government exclusively used locally-made puttoo for its requirements for the civil departments in the State and the military departments was purchasing local woollen in increasing quantities.

JAPS TO START IRON FACTORY IN INDIA

It is understood that plans are being considered by Japanese interests for installing a big Iron and Steel Factory at Amritsar with an estimated capital of four million pounds to produce 50,000 tons of iron and steel annually.

tracts not only with Czechoslovakia, but also various other lands. The Management of the Fair announces enhanced visits from outside in general and also India this time than on the previous occasion and also increased business dealings. As main purchases by India so far are mentioned, glass and porcelain articles, machinery, leather goods and toys, in the main. The Fair in general records the wide range of Czechoslovakia's industry products with their competitiveness and general advance in quality, attracting visitors from all parts, including Britain, America and Japan. There is also announced good interest for various Indian raw products, of which Czechoslovakia is an important buyer besides being also a significant re-exporter in various ways. The scheme of an Indian Exhibition at the Prague Fair represents an useful one and it is to be hoped that it will be developed and kept up.

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Industrial research is the modern analogue of Aladdin's Lamp. The Research Laboratory in modern industries has come to be regarded as the pathway to limitless discovery, progress and service.

In no other field of India's industrial production does scientific research occupy as dominant a place as in the manufacture of Tata Steel.

TISCROM

the registered trade name which Tata high tensile steel bears, is the crowning achievement of elaborate research undertaken in our Research Laboratory for the development of high tensile structural steel from indigenous basic materials to suit Indian conditions and requirements.

Production of TISCROM on a commercial scale by us renders India independent of foreign supply of high tensile structural steel.

Consistent with our progressive policy of serving the interests of the country we now offer our large modern plant facilities, organization and accumulated experience for the production of TISCROM quality high tensile structural steel for every purpose and requirement of Indian constructional and building industry.

We solicit enquiries and shall be glad to furnish full particulars on application to our Sales Department.

The TATA IRON & STEEL Co., Ltd.

100, CLIVE STREET, CALCUTTA.

Bombay Office:—24, Bruce Street, Fort.

BOMBAY.

City And Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Ashu Shud 10 1991.
Muslim: Rajab 8, 1354.
Parsi: Ardibehesht 1, 1305.
Sunrise: 6h. 31m.
Sunset: 6h. 24m.
Hightide: 7-19; 19-25.
Lowtide: 0-02; 14-07.
Dassera: Public Holiday.
Banks closed.

WEDNESDAY, October 9.
Municipal Standing Committee,
4-10 p.m.

BOMBAY CONGRESS SOCIALIST PARTY

A meeting of the General Council of the Bombay Congress Socialist Party will be held on Wednesday, 9th instant, at 7 p.m. at the Party Office.

SOUTH INDIAN BHAJANA SAMAJ

Sit. Rajagopala Bhagavathar of Angara will start a Bhajana class from to-day (Monday).

GOWD SARASWAT DASARA SAMMELAN

Under the auspices of the Gowd Saraswat Brahman Sabha, a Dasara Sammelan will be held at the Muzaffarabad Hall from 3-30 p.m. to 7 p.m. to-day (Monday) under the chairmanship of Principal D. A. Telang.

A programme of entertainment has been arranged, including recitation of his own poetical compositions by Mr. Dinkar Desai, comic acting by Mr. Kamath, vocal and instrumental music and exhibition of educational films. All members of the community are cordially invited to the Sammelan.

DASARA SAMMELAN

Under the joint auspices of Hindu Sanrakshak Mandal and Y. M. H. A. and other institutions, the Dasara procession will start at 3-30 p.m. from the premises of the Association, Vithalbhai Patel Road, and will go via Sandhurst Road, to Gwalia Tank Maidan, where the "shami puja", physical culture feats and other items on the programme will be gone through.

GUJARATI THEOSOPHICAL FEDERATION

On the invitation of the Ahmedabad Lodge Theosophical Society the Gujarati and Kathiawar Theosophical Federation has decided to hold its sessions at Ahmedabad on 15th, 16th and 17th October, 1935. Dr. G. S. Arundale will preside.

INDIAN HOTEL-KEEPERS' MEETING

A meeting of Indian hotel-keepers will be held to-day (Monday) at 4 p.m. at the Indian Merchants' Chamber Hall, opposite Flora Fountain, Fort, Bombay, above West End Watch Co. Jehangir Wadia Building, 1st floor, to consider (1) Mr. Bakhale's Bill and (2) the advisability of forming a permanent Indian Hotel-keepers' Association.

BY C. K. P. SABHA.
Under the auspices of the Sabha the annual Dasara Sammelan of the C. K. P. community will be held to-day (Monday) at 4-30 p.m. in the Dnyaneshwari when Rao Bahadur B. V. Samarhi will address the gathering.

THE REGAL
To-day at 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.
MAD LOVE
Peter LOORE
THE NEW SENSATION that tops "Dracula" Frankenstein, etc., etc.

THE CAPITOL
Daily 3 Shows:
At 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.
Clark Gable
LORETTA YOUNG JACK OAKIE in Jack London's
CALL OF THE WILD
IT'S LIFE IN THE RAW men living, fighting, dying like beasts women at their mercy!

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

PATHE—"Men Without Names" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"Mad Love" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 4 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Call of the Wild" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Jawani-Ki-Hawa" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee to-day at 2-45 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Orphans of Society" Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee to-day at 2-45 p.m.
SUPER—"Bal-Hatya" Daily at 5-30, 8-15 and 11 p.m. Matinee to-day at 2-30 p.m.
MINERVA—"Devdas" Daily at 5-30 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee to-day at 3 p.m.
GLOBE—"Kalle-Am"—Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee to-day at 3 p.m.
WEST END—"Noore-Vatan" Time as usual.
WELLINGTON—"The Niceties" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 2-30 p.m.
SWASTIK—"Zingaro" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee to-day at 2-30 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"Boys Will Be Boys." Time as usual.
EMPIRE—"Under The Pampas Moon." Time as usual.
PALACE—"Cardinal Richelieu" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
To-day at 10-30 p.m.
EDWARD—"The Wolf Dog". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

DASSERA.
10-30 a.m. Indian Programme: Svaramandala solos. By Pandit Kanhayalal of Mathura.
11 a.m. Vocal Music. Pandit Ganpat Chobe of Mathura.
12 noon. European Programme: The Band of H. M.'s Coldstream Guards.
1 p.m. Close down.
5-30 p.m. Indian Programme: Instrumental Solos. Master Mohile Bul Bul Tarang. Prahlad Ganu, Dilruba.
6-30 p.m. Miss Rajkumari (songs).
6-45 p.m. Light Classical Music.
8-15 p.m. Shree Bhagwat Geeta Pravachan. By Pandit Laxmanrao Oghale.
8-45 p.m. The News: Weather Report, News Bulletin and Commercial News. (In Hindi and in English).
9 p.m. Time Signal.
9-30 p.m. European Programme: "India and the World." A Weekly Survey.
9-45 p.m. The Philadelphia Symphony Orchestra. Symphony No. 9 in D Minor, Beethoven.

BY S. K. P. SOCIAL UNION.
The above Union will celebrate the Dasara Sammelan to-day (Monday) at 4-30 p.m. at Gamdevi Temple Hall.

BY "VAISHYA SAMAJ," BOMBAY.
Under the auspices of the "Vaishya Samaj," Bombay, the Dasara Sammelan of the community will be held to-day (Monday) at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Dave Building, Mani Road, opp. Gold Mohur Mills, Ltd.

BY SWASTIK LEAGUE VOLUNTEER CORPS.
To-day (Monday) (Dussera Day) there will be a Ceremonial Parade at the Gwalia Tank Maidan at 6-15 a.m. (S.T.)

BY MAHARASHTRA HIGH SCHOOL.
The annual Dasara Sammelan of the Maharashtra High School at Lower Parel will be celebrated to-day (Monday) at 4-30 p.m. in the school premises, when Mr. M. L. Dahanukar will preside.

BY VILE PARLE NAVRATRA MAHOTSAV.
Recitations, representations from the pupils of Gokulbhai P. P. High School, Place: Gandhi Chowk (West) at 9-15 p.m.

BY KANARA G. S. B. INDUSTRIAL & EDUCATION SOCIETY.
Under the auspices of the Society, the Dassera social gathering of the community will be held to-day (Monday) at 3-30 p.m. at Laxmibag, New Rhatwadi.

BY KARNATAK SANGH, BOMBAY.

Under the auspices of the Karnataka Sangh, Bombay, the Dasara (Nadahabba) celebration will be held to-day (Monday) at 5 p.m. (S.T.) in the Hall of the Sangh at 8, Dwarkadas Mansions, Benham Lane, Girgaum, Bombay. Mr. V. N. Adavi will preside.

BY MARATHA DASARA SAMMELAN.

The Dasara Sammelan of the entire Maratha community of Bombay will be celebrated to-day (Monday) at Azad Maidan at 4 p.m. His Highness the Rajesahab of Sawantwadi will preside.

LATE SEVA SINGH Bombay Meeting Pays Tribute

A crowded public meeting was held on Sunday evening at the Chowpaty Sands under the presidency of Dr. M. R. Shetty to pay homage to the memory of the late Sirdar Seva Singh Thakriwala, President of the Punjab States People Conference and Vice-President of the Shiromani Akali Dal who died in Patiala Jail as a result of hunger strike for nine months.

The President said that India can not be divided into so many separate compartments. The interests of the British Indian peoples as well as States' subjects were identical. Sirdar Seva Singh in agitating against the administration of the Patiala State and leading the State and leading the States' People movement in the Punjab has been supplementing the national movement for liberation in British India. The struggle for freedom is necessarily a struggle against both Imperialism and reaction in States.

TRIBUTE TO SEVA SANGH.

Sirdar Jamat Singh moved the following resolution:

"This meeting of the citizens of Bombay appreciates the meritorious services of late Sirdar Seva Singh Thakriwala in connection with the national movement and particularly in the States Peoples' struggle. This meeting protests against the repressive policy of the Patiala State and offers its sincere sympathy for the people of the State.

Sirdar Jamiat Singh narrated the complete history of Sirdar Seva Singh. Sirdar Jamiat Singh urged for reform in the State. He appealed to the Mahatma to redress the grievances of his subjects.

Mr. Kanhayalal Kalyaniri supported the resolution which was further supported by Mr. B. S. Bachan Gujar-Khani and passed unanimously.

Swami Kumaranand moved a resolution urging the release of Baba Narsingdas who is being prosecuted in Jalpur which was carried.

Sirdar Katar Singh, the President of the Punjab States Peoples' Conference, was present at the meeting.

NAVRATRI MAHOTSAV AT MATUNGA.

Under the auspices of Matunga Gujarati Seva Mandli, Sjt. Gordhandas Morarji will lecture to-day (Monday) at 9 p.m. at Napoo Hall in connection with Navratra Mahotsav. Sjt. Dhulla will give his programme of mimicry imitation along with Sjt. Majithia. All are cordially invited.

PRINCE OF WALES MUSEUM.

The Prince of Wales Museum will remain open to-day from 10 a.m. to 5-30 p.m.

DASSERA FESTIVAL AT KALYAN.

The Dassera festival will be observed by the Andhras of Kalyan in their Association Hall at 9 p.m. to-day (Monday) at a public meeting when speeches will be made on the origin and importance of Dassera.

SHREEMAD BHAGWAD GEETA PATHSHALA

Shreemad Bhagwad Geeta Pathshala's tenth anniversary gathering will be held at Madhav Bag Geeta Pathshala, Upper Hall, to-day (Monday) at 7 p.m. (S.T.) when Shreeman Shashiree V. nath Laxman Asthale will deliver a public lecture on the 78th Shloka of the 18th Chapter of Bhagwad Geeta at 9 p.m. (B.T.) Separate entrance and sitting accommodation are provided for ladies.

1935 AMATEUR WEIGHT LIFTING ANNUAL TOURNAMENT

The main object of the tournament is to find out the best Heavy-weight (Catch weight) and weight for weight (at Body-weight) weight lifters in the presidency and to encourage the Iron Game.

The tournament will be held on 10th November.

The Lifts are:—
(1) Two hands Press with Bar-bell (Anyhow).
(2) Two hands Snatch with Bar-bell.
(3) Two hands Clean and Jerk with Bar-bell.

There will be one prize for Catch weight and three prizes for weight for weight competitors.

ATHLETIC SPORTS.

A programme of athletic sports will be held to-day (Monday) between 7-30 a.m. to 10-30 a.m. for the celebration of the "Vijayadashmi day," in the quadrangular of the New Soman Buildings, near Kennedy Bridge, Bombay 4.

LORD REAY MUSEUM

The Board of Trustees of the Tushidas Gopalji Charitable Trust Bombay have donated a sum of Rs. 300 to the Lord Reay Industrial Museum, Poona.

Best Way To Reject India Act CONGRESS MUST NOT ACCEPT OFFICES Radical Congressmen Urge Clear Lead In National Politics

In the series of propaganda meetings organised by the Reception Committee of the Conference of Congressmen a mass meeting of workers was held at Delisle Road on Friday evening when Mr. B. R. Dhurandhar presided.

In explaining the purpose of the forthcoming Conference Mr. Dhurandhar emphasized the necessity of a full and frank discussion on the political issue before the country, which were intimately connected with the life of the people as a whole and of the producing masses in particular.

He further stressed the principle of self-determination. The new constitution he said was an Act of British Parliament and constituted a denial of the sacred and supreme right of the Indian people. It was a gross injustice to force a constitution on India which had not the sanction of the people behind it.

The Congress has rightly condemned the reforms and demanded a Constituent Assembly. Continuing he pointed out that Congress having taken this step could not now work a Constitution which had no power behind it. Pledged to the complete independence of India Congress can never capitulate. Congress wants to reject the reform. The best way to achieve it was not to accept offices under the new constitution but utilise the Councils as platforms of propaganda and as levers in developing the anti-imperialist mass struggle.

Mr. Khedgikar who addressed the meeting said that it was impossible to work the constitution. It was too heavy and would break down with its own weight. He

referred to the condemnation of the Reforms by every shade of political opinion in the country. He said that the working class had nothing to gain from them. Therefore the workers should tell the Congress plainly that it was not in the interest of masses to work the reforms. Congress should only utilise the councils to develop the struggle.

ROLE OF MASSES.
Speaking next Mr. Yusuf Meherally emphasised that Congress was the only organization which had fought in the past and will fight in the future for freedom. It had undergone various changes from time to time and adopted new forms of struggle. To hasten this process an organised group of Socialists had emerged on the platform of the Congress and was urging the Congress to accept the demands of the masses.

He said that Trade Unionism alone was insufficient to improve their lot. Therefore the workers should join hands with the Congress to carry on the political struggle.

REAL MENACE

Mr. Charles Mascarenhas, in a forcible speech, denounced the Italian aggression in Abyssinia and pointed out the danger of its spreading into a world conflagration as Italy was likely to clash with other Imperialism in the process of swallowing Abyssinia. World War had now ceased to be a matter of fancy and conjecture. It is a reality threatening day by day to wipe out human civilization.

The task before the national movement was to face these issues boldly and give the correct lead.

The meeting then terminated.

HUNGER RAGES STILL League Sees No Reduction In Unemployment GOLD FLIGHT TO U.S.A.

BOMBAY, Oct. 2.

The World Economic Survey for 1934-35, issued by the League of Nations, summarises in a form the conclusions reached in other memoranda issued by the Economic Intelligence Service. The first chapter outlines the main features of national and international economic activity from the beginning of July 1934 to the end of May 1935. Throughout 1934, it is pointed out, there was a drain of capital to the United States of America and at the same time an increasing surplus of commodity exports from that country. There was, therefore, a considerable movement of the gold to the United States, amounting during the year to a total value of \$1,132 million.

This movement continued in 1935. In the first five months of that year, a further \$568 million was imported. This inflow of gold was supplemented by silver purchases amounting to \$68 million in 1934 and \$70 million in the first five months of 1935.

TRADE RESTRICTIONS

During the second half of 1934, fresh trade restrictions were imposed. The principal gold-standard countries reduced their passive import balances. Germany and Italy instituted more drastic control of imports. At the beginning of July, Germany announced the suspension of debt payments in foreign currencies, and the immediate result was a rapid extension of clearing arrangements. Bilateral trade negotiations continued on balance to restrict international trade. One result of these developments was to strain the balances of payments of the sterling area. In 1934, as compared with 1933, the passive balance of commodity trade of the sterling countries increased by £83,510,000. In March 1935, the exchange value of sterling fell sharply, and this was followed by a series of currency crises during which Belgium, Luxembourg and Denmark devalued their currencies.

World agricultural production fell in 1934 by 6 per cent mainly as a result of the drought in the United States. The harvests were generally worse in that year, but production was better maintained in the industrial countries where agriculture was a sheltered industry than in the agricultural-exporting countries.

In 13 countries—the U. S. S. R., Japan, Chile, the United Kingdom, Sweden, Denmark, Norway, Finland, Greece, Rumania, Hungary, South Africa and New Zealand—the index of industrial production

DUTIES OF YOUTHS Nariman Points To Example Of China

Mr. K. F. Nariman spoke on the "Duties of Youths" to a gathering of young men of the Bohra community on Saturday evening. Mr. Hatimbhai Shums was in the chair.

Mr. Nariman exhorted the youths of the country to get rid of their "inferiority complex". He wanted them to emulate the example of Chinese youths.

The speaker did not agree with those who believed that the communal problem constituted an insuperable obstacle to Swaraj, in his opinion, the problem did not exist in the villages, where Hindus and Muslims lived on terms of perfect amity. They did not look upon each other as mutual enemies. While holding that the communal problem was no argument against Swaraj, the speaker appealed to the younger generation to take the lead in solving the problem.

Proceeding, the lecturer asked the youth not to be selfish. Let them have some consideration for the poor Indian peasant, whose life was one round of miseries. It was the duty of youth to carry the torch of knowledge into the villages, without which progress was impossible.

In this connection, the lecturer unreservedly praised the Soviet Government's efforts to liquidate illiteracy in the country and congratulated it on the marvellous results achieved so far.

With a vote of thanks, the meeting terminated.

KALABHAVAN STUDENTS HOLD ON

(From A Correspondent).

BARODA, Oct. 6.
The Kalabhavan students' strike continues. To-day is the tenth day. Negotiations for settlement are in progress.

at the end of 1934 was above the 1929 average. In the principal gold-standard countries, with the exception of Belgium, the indices were about 30 per cent below 1929, and still falling.

UNEMPLOYMENT WORSE

The number of industrial workers employed in 1934 was about one-sixth less than in 1929, and in the meantime five years' new labour supply had entered the market. Unemployment therefore was still more than double what it had been in 1929. The gold value of international trade in May 1935 was slightly above its level of a year earlier; for the first time in nearly six years but the increase was very slight.

In And Around Bombay

(From Our Staff Correspondents).

War Reactions

The first news of actual Italo-Abyssinian clash, was received in the city in the shape of Abyssinian protest to the League against the bombardment on Adowa. A large number of people in Bombay—as must be outside also—were taken by disagreeable surprise to hear that fighting had begun, while yet they were being treated to the blustering orations of Mussolini. Either due to imperfect knowledge of the situation or due to apparently inadequate supply of news regarding the Abyssinian situation, there is no doubt, that, in India, people believed that the League was going to do something to avert bloodshed, despite the war preparations of Italy and the unceasing calling up of reserves and the massing of troops, tanks and aeroplanes in East African colonies. The western Powers did not have illusions about Mussolini's intentions and were acting quickly. But Italy seems to have forestalled their efforts with a view to frustrate immediate intervention. In Bombay, an impression was created during the week-end that "the League was fiddling while Abyssinia was burning." A feeling of genuine regret at this turn of events could be noticed on every one's face. Regret not merely because peace would be upset in the world, but that the coloured people of Abyssinia would have to shed their blood for no wrong committed by them. Added to this, the fact that Italy would first employ native coloured troops, Eritreans and Somalis, to smite their neighbours—a thing which had already happened—and thus the blood of the coloured people would flow on both sides to appease Mussolini's hunger, had created a feeling of sympathy in everyone's heart, and now all eyes are turned on Geneva, so that this massacre might be stopped.

The Racial Issue

Some people wondered why in the face of world opposition Italy had launched out on this disastrous campaign. The abhorrence created against Italian action, cloaked under a sweet-voiced propaganda, is felt not only by

the educated classes, but even the workers in the city, who have discussed the situation according to their political lights. They do not as a rule go deeper than the broad issues involved in any such dispute. They do not understand any other complication, except that the racial question has stood out prominently in this war. That is the main reason why even pronounced Fascists, who had been hitherto singing paens of praise for Mussolini for all that the worthy Signor had done or not done, now think that discretion is the better part of valour. For, however good Fascism might be according to their view, racial annihilation, because of the colour of the skin, is something foreign to humanity itself.

The Khar Gymkhana

After five years of effort, the Khar Gymkhana has succeeded in erecting a decent pavilion for the use of its members. The Gymkhana, founded with the laudable object of encouraging the spirit of camaraderie among sportsmen of all communities without any distinction, has more than justified its existence, during this brief period, and the residents of the suburbs could find happy diversion in various forms of sport provided in the pavilion. If anything was absent inside the pavilion, it was the consciousness of members that they belonged to this community or that. It is gratifying to note that the Managing Committee have been able to collect nearly twenty thousand rupees for the construction of the pavilion.

The decent pavilion which was declared open by the Hon. Mr. Justice H. V. Dwyer, this evening (Monday), came into being through the co-operation and support of all communities in the suburbs. Mr. B. G. Kher, the President of the Gymkhana Committee, has, by his successful labours, set a worthy example to all sportsmen in the city and the suburbs, by erecting a tangible symbol of communal co-operation in the field of recreation and sport. The suburban residents may feel happy over an achievement, of which the city of Bombay with its communal gymkhana cannot boast.

Alleged Theft By Servant

Rs. 550 in cash kept in some

cigarette-tins, under a big stone slab, in the kitchen of a Hindu Hotel at Darukhana, Byculla, by its Gujarati proprietor, is stated to have been stolen by a newly-employed servant of the hotel, on Saturday night. The culprit has been absconding ever since. The Byculla Police are making inquiries.

"THE MOSCOW ROAD"

To-day's Lecture At Jinnah Hall

Mr. Purshotam Tricundas will deliver a lecture on "The Moscow Road" in the International Lecture Series organised by the Congress Socialist Party to-day (Monday) at 6-30 p.m. at the Peoples Jinnah Hall. Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia, Editor of "Congress Socialist" (Calcutta) will preside.

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BOMBAY: MONDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1935

TOTAL REJECTION

Sir Govind Madgaokar, whose article on the Special Powers Bill created a sensation throughout the Presidency and was deservedly praised by the entire nationalist Press in the country, has issued a supplementary statement on the same subject wherein he expresses the hope that, if a Bill is at all necessary to combat "subversive attempts," Government should clearly define these attempts and otherwise amend the Bill so as to prevent its abuse. In view of the Legislative Council's passing the first reading of the Bill, Sir Govind says: "There is still time for Government and our representatives to co-operate and put their heads together in select committee or otherwise, so that the new law, while it is adequate to check or to punish such attempts, is also so defined and restricted as not to be a Damocles' sword capable of being used to check liberty of opinion and of action or threaten the liberty or the property of the law-abiding." He particularly insists that the Executive should not be given abnormal powers over person and property without judicial procedure or check and that every offence must be not only clearly defined but must be proved in open court under judicial process before a disinterested Judge.

No Compromise

We do not think, however, that Government will be so accommodating as to make the charges desired by Sir Govind Madgaokar. Vagueness of language and extra-ordinary powers to the Executive seem to be, from their

standpoint, the very essence of the Bill. But even if Government should appear disposed to accept any compromises in this respect, the Opposition members should have none of them. For apart from the danger, proved by past experience, of Government's diplomatic concessions, the very principle of the Bill is objectionable and the best course for the Council is to reject it in toto. The normal law is more than enough to deal with such political or economic unrest as exists at present.

Futility Of Repression

The Home Member's speeches in the Council make it abundantly clear that Government expect to use the Bill mostly against Labour leaders whom they suspect to be Communists. Everybody knows that the present acute Labour unrest is due, as Mr. Tairsee pertinently pointed out, partly to general economic causes and partly to the unsympathetic attitude of the mill-owners towards the legitimate grievances of the workers. Mr. Tairsee also did well to emphasize the point that the economic situation has been appreciably eased by the Swadeshi movement led by Congress, the very body which certain millowners, with characteristic lack of gratitude now view with distrust. Congress can be helpful again in more ways than one if only Government, as Mr. Tairsee suggests, conciliate it and enter into negotiations with Gandhiji. But Government still expect better results from repression than from conciliation. Hence their insistence on the present Bill. If the Council passes it in any form, it can only lead, through further repression, to a darker political and economic situation in the country. Mr. Soman only epitomized past experience when he observed: "The greater the repression, greater the reaction." Those members of the Council who do not wish to help such reactions cannot do better than vote for a total rejection of the present repressive measure.

Sanctions Must Be Effective

In his important speech at Bournemouth Mr. Baldwin is reported to have dramatically appealed to Italy even now to refrain from action calculated to make the task of the League Council more arduous. Mr. Baldwin, we are sure, knew that he was making one of the most futile appeals possible. Signor Mussolini who had only been defying the League and members of the League individually for so long could not be expected to hold his hand on October 4. And then he had already struck the blow. Which brings us to the tragedy of slow and cumbersome procedure under which the League suffers. Italy has been openly preparing for war for months past. She never made any secret of her object—in fact she made it emphatically clear by every possible means—practically to annex Abyssinia, "in spite of the League." More. The Committee of Thirteen has issued its report which is a damning indictment of Italy and which pointedly draws attention to the fact that the despatch of troops to East Africa had been proceeding during the whole of the period since December last. And yet the decision as to the aggressor will be arrived at now and it will not be before Wednesday that the League will proceed to the application of Article Sixteen. How much horror against an innocent and weak nation will not have been perpetrated by them?

But the question is about the Sanctions. Under article 16, Italy will have been "deemed to have committed an act of war against other members of the League," and the other members are obliged to prevent all financial, commercial or personal intercourse between the nationals of the Covenant breaking State and the nationals of any other State. This, of course, involves the obligations on the part of all members of imposing a strict blockade. In this connection it is satisfactory to note that although America has

openly fled from obligations implicit in the Kellogg Pact, the American President has at least enforced the embargo on arms. And what is more, denial of protection to Americans trading with Italy or Abyssinia means that America would not oppose the League's blockade. This attitude, we trust, will be adopted by Japan also. Thus so far as the two most important non-League Members are concerned, the task of the League will not be rendered difficult by them.

It is now for the League to discharge her obligations. It must apply sanctions with the object of bringing Signor Mussolini to his senses. And in this connection two things among others are urgently necessary. The embargo on the export of arms to Abyssinia must be immediately lifted by Member States. This is really part of their obligations to the main object of Sanctions—effective resistance to Italy. And what is more, once Italy is declared the aggressor, Abyssinia will be fighting as much in vindication of the Covenant of the League of Nations as in self-interest. Secondly the Suez Canal must be closed. It may involve serious trouble. But to embark on Sanctions and refuse to face all risks would amount to cowardice of a shockingly contemptible type. As to the objection under the terms of the Convention of 1888, what had happened to the Canal when Britain closed it during the last war? The differences between the present crisis and the Great War need not be enumerated to justify the closing of the Canal. If Italy has defied the Nations it is obvious that she has placed herself outside the pale of internationalism. An outlaw—and that is what the aggressor clearly is—cannot claim international rights or privileges. In fact, it must be deprived of them. This is the spirit of the Sanctions and this is the spirit of internationalism.

THE THAKARDA OF NORTH GUJARAT

An Appeal To Gaekwar

BY A. V. THAKKAR.

The Thakarda living in North Gujarat, that is, in Ahmedabad district, Mehsana district of Baroda State, Mahi Kantha Agency and those parts, is a little known community and much less brought into contact with real Gujarat. Given to marauding in his rural and wild surroundings in olden times, like the Bhil and Koli, he has settled down to agriculture and is now a quiet peasant. He forms a very large proportion of the village community in North Gujarat. In Mehsana district he numbers nearly two lacs out of a total population of nine lacs. In adjacent areas his proportion may be more, but not less. The meaning of the very word "Thakarda" shows that he is a small Thakore or landlord, and as such is habituated to lord it over his surroundings. His martial spirit is now much softened down by force of circumstances and by being branded as a criminal tribe. He had recently an occasion to move a short tour among them in order to study their habits, occupation, disabilities and difficulties, their illiteracy and ignorance and their criminality, if any. His experience is limited to Mehsana and the description given below applies to Baroda subjects only.

Colossal Ignorance

The Thakarda of the present day is nothing more than a peasant proprietor of land cultivating his small plot by his own hand. He may have been a landlord in times gone by, or it is possible that due to a slight acquaintance of blood he may have adopted this grandiloquent name, though coming from a lower status. But his present economic status is nothing more than that of a Koli or a Kumbi agriculturist. No doubt, he has got his pride of race and a little arrogance too, but his increased population has reduced him to poverty not less taxing than on the ordinary villager living from hand to mouth. His only means of sustenance is agriculture. Condemned in the last century as a petty freebooter, his martial spirit has not given him the occupation of a soldier, nor even of a policeman on a large scale. Thus he is strictly confined to his village hilly, toiling for his very existence, and has remained completely ignorant of the rapidly advancing age we live in. He is very little concerned with even other parts of the country, much less does he venture out to parts of Africa. Like the Kolis of Surat, his ignorance is colossal. He is very little affected even by what passes for education in our rural parts, and, strange to say, the compulsory education of Baroda State has but very slightly touched him.

Criminal Tribe

A male Thakarda, as soon as he attains the age of majority, is considered criminal in the Baroda State, and is recommended for the police 'Hajir' or roll call twice a day—morning and evening. Whether he has ever been convicted by a court of justice or not, it does not matter. The mere fact of his being born a Thakarda is enough to condemn him as a police suspect and to order him to carry a pass in case he wants to leave his village even for a day. A few years back a kindly officer made a slight change in this cruel attitude of the State and exempted those Thakardas who were registered in State records as "Khatodas" or landholders. But on no account are their brothers or grownup sons or other relatives to be exempted as they are not registered as "Khatodas." This state of things keeps them in constant dread of the police and the village "mookhi," the representative of the police in the village. As soon as a theft or a loot is reported, the police muster together Hazir-walas of several villages round the place where a crime has been committed, and all their work in the field has necessarily to be suspended.

Such is not the case with his brother, Thakarda living across the frontier in Ahmedabad British district, unless he is convicted previously, in which case only he remains under suspicion. Just as a Chamar or Bhagiri is considered unworthy of his physical touch by a Sanatani Hindu, merely by the accident of his birth, even though he may be perfectly clean and pure, so does the Baroda Administration consider every male Thakarda, unless he is a registered khatodas, as a potential thief and a criminal. No doubt caste system is deep-rooted in this country, though that too is now breaking up. But perverse State administrators and legislation like the Criminal Tribes Act tend to perpetuate the vicious caste system, and with it the supposed criminality.

(Continued on page 7—Col. 4.)

MAHASABHA'S "NATIONALISM"

Its Ideals, As Expounded By Dr. Moonje, May Alienate Both Hindu And Non-Hindu Minorities

By
DIWAN BAHADUR
A. B. LATTHE.

The Hindu Mahasabhis had never much hoid in the Deccan. But it seems that some Hindu leaders are trying to lead their discontent with the Congress nationalism into the hitherto small and narrow channels of the Mahasabha and they probably expect that they could beat the Congress ideal of nationalism out of the Deccan by substituting for it what they describe as the Hindu nationalism of India. If Dr. Moonje may be taken as an accredited exponent of the Mahasabha rule over the Hindu nationalism—obviously a contradiction in terms—is this. In all civilized countries, the majority rules, and the minority has to submit to this majority rule. In America, the Negro minority is subject to the rule of the white majority. In Germany, the Jew is ruled by the Christian Germans. In Afghanistan, the Hindus and Sikhs are under the authority of the Muslim majority. In India, therefore, the Hindu majority must rule over the Muslim, Christian or Buddhist minorities. "It is the birthright of the Hindu majority," said Dr. Moonje at Poona the other day, "that they should establish Hindu Swarajya in India." Of course he promised that under this Hindu Swarajya the minorities will suffer in no way. Assured of this, they should remain "shut up in their homes if they do not wish to participate in the

Serious Implications

I have summarised the views of Dr. Moonje almost in his own words, words uttered by him under the chairmanship of another Mahasabha leader in the Deccan, Mr. N. C. Kelkar. I am myself a Jain and therefore not a Hindu in the strict sense of the word. Nor am I a Congressman. I am, therefore, interested in the implications of this Hindu nationalism; but I can also take a non-partisan view of this ideal of Hindu Swarajya as distinguished from the Indian Swarajya which the Congress and other non-Mahasabhis have been aiming at. That majorities will carry the day in all democracies goes without saying. With all its defects, the law of the majority rule is unavoidable. But is the rule of the majority rule the rule of the tyrannical of the Nazis or the German Jews or the lynching of the Negroes by the white Americans the ideal of majority rule which the Mahasabhis hold out to the Muslim, Christian or other minorities in India? The choice of these examples to illustrate the Mahasabha view-point is made by Dr. Moonje himself and if they lead to inferences warranted by known facts about the treatment those minorities have been receiving in their own countries, the Mahasabhis must thank themselves for the bitter antagonism which they will create in the minds of the minorities. What would be the value of the assurance given to them by the Hindu leaders of this type in the face of the unquestionable knowledge of the world possesses about the sufferings of these racial minorities in Germany or North America?

bha view-point is made by Dr. Moonje himself and if they lead to inferences warranted by known facts about the treatment those minorities have been receiving in their own countries, the Mahasabhis must thank themselves for the bitter antagonism which they will create in the minds of the minorities. What would be the value of the assurance given to them by the Hindu leaders of this type in the face of the unquestionable knowledge of the world possesses about the sufferings of these racial minorities in Germany or North America?

Unpleasant Corollaries

The rule of majority in a democracy is confounded by Dr. Moonje with the rule of a caste or religious community over other castes or communities. A minority party in France or England may become a majority party in five years. People who vote Tory in one election may vote Labour in the next. There is thus no fundamental, everlasting and hopeless conflict between the majority and the minority here. But to talk of the Hindu majority and the Hindu Swarajya, the birth-right of the Hindus to establish Swarajya and their gracious condescension in assuring the Muslims and other minorities of their security under the Hind.

(Continued on page 9, col. 1.)

Frankly Speaking

SHAUKAT ALI'S APPEAL

As a result of the visit to Amritsar of Maulana Shaukar Ali and Syed Murtaza Sahib contact between Muslims and Sikhs has been established. And in spite of the fact that nothing definite and material has resulted from the conversations, the Muslim leaders have not lost hope. "The door of negotiations," their statement says, "is not closed, it being agreed to continue further talks at an early date in a calmer atmosphere. We feel that by mutual goodwill, a satisfactory and honourable solution can be found." We earnestly hope both the Sikhs and the Muslims will realise their responsibilities and respond to the appeal of the Muslim leaders to help in creating the desired calmer atmosphere. Incidentally we are glad to notice that the mad futility of the economic boycott is being realised and the dangerous movement flagging out. It is gratifying that the efforts of Pir Jamiat Ali Shah to extend the movement have been meeting with decisive failure. The Muslims of Delhi have rejected his appeals. This is highly commendable but we are bound to regret the treatment meted out to him at the meetings. Shouting down an opponent does not strengthen one's own case.

GRACELESS OPTIMISM

Lord Zetland is either an incorrigible optimist or is labouring under hopeless self-deception. At the annual dinner of the India, Burma and Ceylon Newspapers' London Committee, he expressed the hope that "the spirit of Ottawa" which had already been operating in India, would continue. That the Secretary of State for India should hope "the spirit of Ottawa" to operate in India is understandable. He confessed in spite of himself, the desire that "the trade of Britain would receive a reasonable measure of preference from India." But even the Secretary of State for India cannot be complacent enough to believe that any responsible body of national opinion in India favours the Ottawa decisions. If "the spirit of Ottawa" operates in India—whatever that might mean—it does so in spite of definite national opposition. "Britain had no intention," Lord Zetland added rather unnecessarily but significantly, "of imposing conditions on India in the interests of any particular industry of Britain." To say the least of it, this comes with ill

grace from Lord Zetland after the acceptance of the Ottawa Agreement and the Moyle-Less Pact and the appointment of the Textile Tariff Board in defiance of universal national protest in India against its personnel.

UNFAIR INCIDENCE

The representation made to Government by the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company on the proposed Motor Taxation Bill is thoroughly reasonable and deserves to be seriously considered. The Company is in full sympathy with the principle of the tolls, namely, the abolition of the tolls and the substitution in their place of a tax on motor vehicles, though it points out very relevantly that the tolls were imposed only as a temporary measure. However, it rightly objects that the burden of the taxation falls most heavily on commercial vehicles. "For the removal of the tolls," says the Company, "it appears that motor cars will individually contribute amounts varying from Rs. 10 to Rs. 50, while the amounts contributed by commercial vehicles vary from Rs. 150 to Rs. 688." The heavy burden on the latter will be a severe blow to the motor transport business and it will not fail to affect business in general.

UNDESIRABLE RESULTS.

The Bill inflicts a special injustice on those motor vehicles which are licensed for plying solely within Municipal or Cantonment limits. It provides that in the case of such vehicles the charges will be two-thirds of the schedule charges. But this is hardly a real concession. For, "this means," says the B.E.S. & T. Company, "that those vehicles which are prepared to forfeit their right to travel on provincial roads will be compelled to pay annual amounts varying between Rs. 90 and Rs. 438, according to their individual weights for the removal of tolls from roads over which they will never travel!" Such heavy taxation on commercial vehicles may, as a member of the W. I. A. A. pointed out in our correspondence columns the other day, lead to these vehicles being "driven off the streets of Bombay and their places taken up by bullock carts." While such carts have still their use, it is hardly progress to let them drive out the swifter motor vehicles.

JUSTICE FOR SWEEPERS

The Congress Socialist Party of Gujarat must be complimented upon their championing the cause of the sweepers of Dohad. It is

largely due to their efforts, that the sweepers of that place have got a fairer deal from the local Municipality. The lot of the sweepers who are the humblest, and yet the most essential, of our public servants is everywhere the most pitiable, and they have generally to subsist upon a mere pittance. Thanks to Mahatma Gandhi, who never wearies of pointing out the debt we owe to that down-trodden community, public conscience has recently shown signs of becoming alive to this question. Some municipalities in India have already taken the lead by providing proper quarters and other facilities for the sweepers and scavengers, and now the Dohad Municipality has done well in assuring them reasonable terms of service. It is to be hoped other municipalities and local bodies will follow this good example.

PRESS VIEWS

Perpetual Gag

The ordinary laws are drastic enough in all conscience. They give the Executive all the necessary powers that it may require to prevent the abuse of the liberty of the Press. These laws, however drastic they may be, could not possibly arrest the development of the Press. When a person knows what the law is, he may be careful. And if he is not sufficiently careful, he pays the penalty for it. But in the case of the Press laws, as are contained in the Criminal Law Amendment Act, one does not know exactly where and when the mischief may come. Either he has to leave a very wide margin for safety, which means a servile and demoralized Press, or he runs the risk of being guillotined without much of a hearing. If in the year 1930 or 1931 when the Civil Disobedience Movement was in full swing the assumption of the discretionary power over the Press was an abuse of power, what are we to say in regard to the attempt that is being made now to renew the restrictions on the Press, not for a temporary period, not for a special purpose, but for all time to come and for the purposes of ordinary administration?—A. B. Patrika.

"Render Unto Bose"

Pandit Jawaharlal comes from a Province where the next session of the Congress would be held. This fact coupled with the peculiar political situation that has arisen in Bengal makes it necessary that Mr. Subhas Bose should hold the reins of power. Mr. R. S. Rulker, President of the All India Trade Union Congress, has in the course of a Press statement given a right lead which each and every Provincial Committee would be well advised in accepting with alacrity and enthusiasm. If there is anybody in Indian poli-



SPIRIT OF OTTAWA.

—Headline.

Spirit or dope? Let us see. Addressing a Newspaper meeting in London Lord Zetland hoped that the spirit of Ottawa, which had already been operating in India, would continue. It had and it would.

His Lordship also hoped that the trade of Britain would receive a "reasonable" measure of preference from India. Sounds as though the present "measure" were not sufficiently "reasonable." What are they up to?

Further, Lord Zetland made it "quite clear that Britain had no intention of imposing conditions on India." Quite, quite, "Intensions," of course, relate to future programmes as yet undecided upon.

Finally, the Secretary of State, spoke on the improving trade of India, but referred also to "shadows in the picture." That is to say, "There were unusual items of expenditure as a result of the Quetta earthquake, the Frontier operations and the inauguration of reforms."

We heartily thank his Lordship for his very faithful enumeration of the shadows. Commenting on Sir Govind Madgaokar's condemnation of the Special Emergency Powers Bill, "Forward" says: "An ex-Judge of a High Court can on no account be held to be an obstructionist or a professional agitator." No, Not in so many words. But his words can just as effectively be ignored.

Sir Stafford Cripps is said to have called. The League of Nations an "International Burglars' Union."

Wrong. The Italian aggression means that there is no honour among the members.

ITALIAN MARCH INTO ABYSSINIA.

"Picturesque Sight."—Headlines in contemporary. How terribly artistic! Or vice versa?

Mussolini is said to have sent a cordial message to Sir S. Hoare. Italy's action in Ethiopia, he says, has in no way altered his determination to avoid a step leading to the extension of the conflict.

If Duce's determination evidently is so strong and indomitable that it won't waver even by his own aggressive efforts.

The Italians, says a writer, will have to face great difficulties in their Abyssinian campaign. The greatest of all, of course, is the old one—the Fascist Dictator.

Apocryph of the rumoured cancellation of the inter-Provincial cricket tournament, a postal ballot says the "Statesman" is not a satisfactory way of arriving at a decision.

Of course it is incorrect. But the correct and democratic way, according to the "friendly" journal, ought to be for the President of the Control Board to recommend and certify a decision.

"Pictura," a Bori Bhuder correspondent, lays it down that "The first business of our Government is to govern, not to be governed from Wardha or elsewhere."

Excessive zeal perhaps, is responsible for the obvious exception, Whitehall, which in its turn is governed by Threadneedle Street and surroundings.

"Our Government" is rather picturesque. Does "Pictura" hail from Britain or India?

The last negro slave in U.S.A., we are informed, has died. Has he?

Why Hitler Is More Able, naively asks a headline in a weekly contemporary. Because he is, on the other hand less able.

tics who can infuse life into Congress activities and bring about co-operation between the Congress and labour, it is Mr. Subhas Bose; and it will be a grievous mistake on the part. Of the stalwarts of the Congress not to render unto Mr. Bose the things that are Mr. Bose's.—"Advance."

Parsi Airmen's Plight

WHY THEIR CAPE TOWN FLIGHT FAILED

Allegations Against African Aviation Officials

(From Our Special Correspondent)

JOHANNESBURG, Sept. 16.

With India's lack of interest in the aviation enterprise of the Parsi airmen and the treatment at the hands of Parsi magnates in not wishing even success to the flight, not to speak of giving letters of introduction and financial help, Messrs. Dalal and Pochkhanwala started their flight to Cape Town about a month and a half ago with single-handed effort and with few exceptions, unblemished and unsupported.

Bad luck through unforeseen circumstances attended them at every stage of the flight. Their wants were not attended to properly by the officials at any aerodrome so to say throughout their flight from Cairo to Rhodesia. They had to stop for several days at Nairobi for putting the compass right, and the engineers delayed the work. They were not informed of the weather beyond three hundred miles. No signals were given to them at the aerodromes when they were in danger of being lost. They had to pay for the fares when an officer called their departure wrongly. The machine worked very well, but lack of information about the weather and inadequate co-operation from aerodrome officials handicapped their progress which otherwise would have been a success financially as well as patriotically.

FOUR DAYS WITHOUT FOOD

The airmen's difficulties reached their highest point when they had to land at Muka in dense bush inhabited by elephants, buffaloes and rhinoceros, as no flags were shown at the aerodrome and the aviators, being strangers to the country, mistook the bush fire for the flares on the aerodrome. They had to wander for four days in the bush with no food and with a measure of water. After two days' walk on foot which included the climbing of mountains and numberless trees, their first food was a few pumpkin seeds picked up from a hut in a village vacated through an epidemic or some other reason. All their belongings were lost, as they could not trace their plane afterwards and with that they lost their all—the desire to fly to be the first Indians to fly to

Cape Town, their inner desire to raise the name and prestige of India in the European world and their intention to make it a financial success. Their ambition now has sunk into the jungle with very little hope of being released. Their total loss is estimated approximately at Rs. 16,000.

It is a positive fact that but for the treatment accorded to them at every stage in the flight by the European officers, wireless operators and engineers coupled with the apparent lack of interest shown by the people of India (contrasted with the striking encouragement from the Viceroy and the Governor of Bombay who sent messages of blessing) and especially the Parsis of Bombay who control funds of several lakhs of rupees for aviation purposes, these stranded airmen, who have to-day arrived in Johannesburg, would have shown to the world the Indians are capable of competing successfully with the Europeans in every sphere of modern activity.

The airmen will have to say a lot more on the subject of colour prejudice in Africa and India's humiliation when they return to India either by steamer or a hired aeroplane Mr. Manmohan Singh, the other aviator is also in Rhodesia and is waiting for the aeroplane to come there so that he might proceed with his flight to Capetown, his present machine being damaged to such an extent that it has become absolutely useless.

SOUTH AFRICA IN TURMOIL

South Africa is in turmoil to-day politically. General Hertzog has definitely swung himself over to British imperialism, while his ex-colleague Dr. Malan has become an out and out republican. The English section of the country is swinging over to the Dominion Party led by Colonel Stirling who is not satisfied with the Act of Constitution based on the Westminster Act.

Indians are predicting troubles ahead for them. The Transvaal Municipal Association has declared war against the Indians and demanded a fresh legislation to curtail the rights of land ownership and a new commission to restrict Indian residence and trading in rural areas.

POONA SEVA SADAN SOCIETY

Silver Jubilee Celebration

The Society celebrated its Silver Jubilee on Wednesday, the 2nd inst.—the foundation day of the Society. The celebrations were rather on a small scale owing to the ill-health of Mr. G. K. Devadhar.

All the pupils and the staff were assembled in the Ramabai Ranade Memorial Hall. After songs or prayers were recited, Mrs. Jankibai Bhat, the Lady Superintendent delivered the address of the day and was followed by other speakers, all of whom made a special reference to the approaching grand Silver Jubilee Celebrations.

The message of Mr. V. V. Natekar to Mr. G. K. Devadhar gives a clear cut idea of the important work that the Society has been able to do till now.

Armed Dacoity In Gujarat Village

News of an armed dacoity comes from Odhav village, five miles away from the city. In the scuffle

BARODA PORTS AGREEMENT

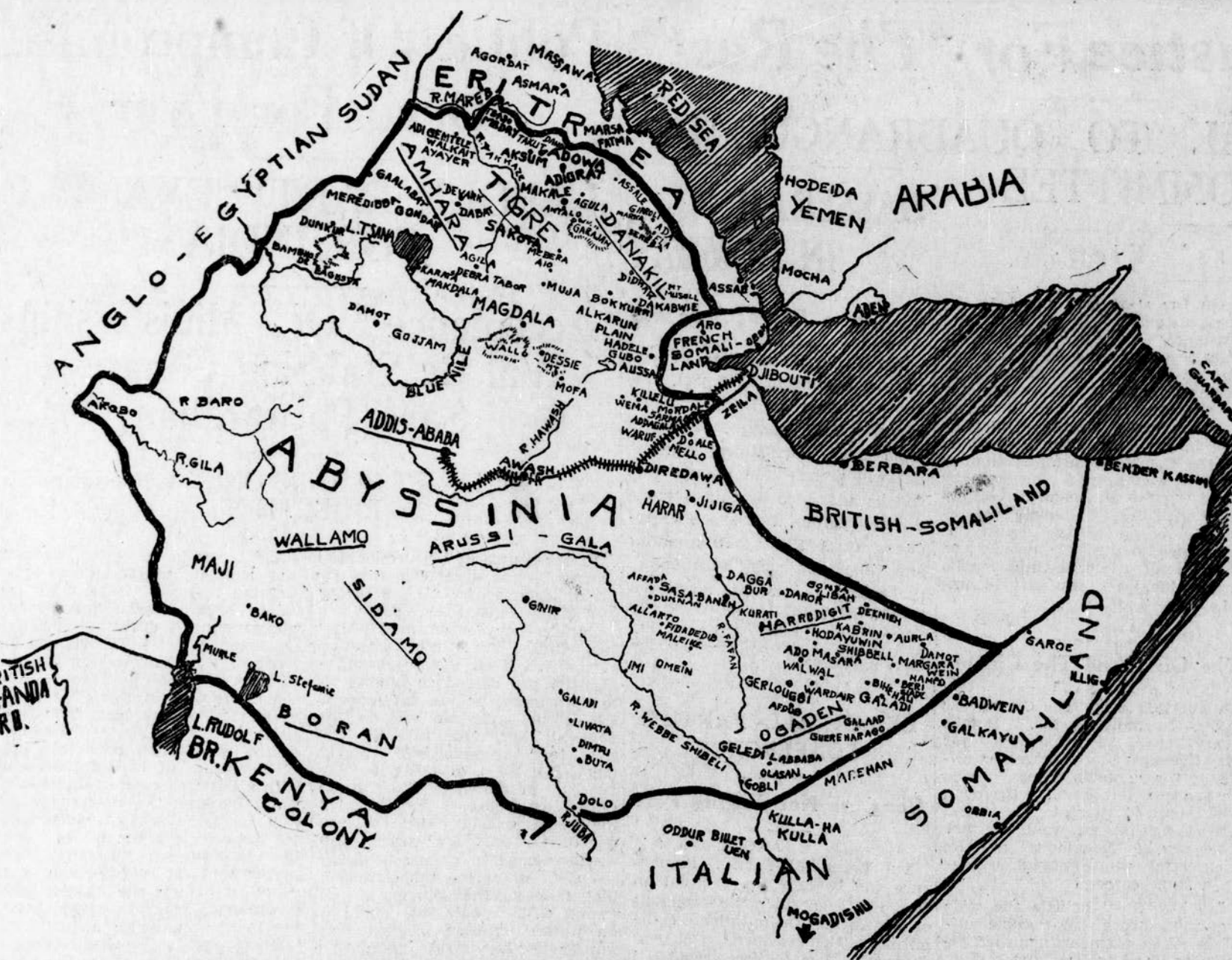
Fresh Negotiations Sequel To Sugar Steamer Diversion

(From A Correspondent).

With reference to the diversion of the sugar steamer from Wansli Port in Navsari district to Okha Port sequel to the intervention of the Indian Government, it is learnt that some new important point affecting the Port Terms Agreement have arisen and the local authorities are reticent on the matter.

Important negotiations between the two Governments are progressing.

that followed between the dacoits and the occupants of the Chawl four persons were wounded seriously including one woman. All those who were injured were removed by the Police to the hospital, where it is reported they are lying in serious condition. The police are making vigorous investigations.—United Press.



Map of Abyssinia showing the different Theatres of War.

DISSOLVE FIJI COUNCIL

Suva Indians Protest Against Colonial Secretary's Action

ETAHAW, Oct. 6.

Information has been received in the office of the local Indian Colonial Association from Fiji Islands of a very well-attended meeting of the Indians in the Southern electoral division held at Suva on August 25, under the chairmanship of Mr. J. F. Grant; several Indians spoke at the meeting.

Resolutions were passed recording unanimous protest against the action taken by the Secretary of State for Colonies in amending the Letters Patent 1929 thereby extending the life of the Council, recording regret at the refusal by the Governor to receive a deputation of prominent Indians in connection with the extension of the life of the Council and requesting His Excellency the Governor to dissolve the Legislative Council.

Another resolution authorised the Indian Association of Fiji to approach the Government of India with a request to send a delegation to Fiji to examine on the spot and report upon the conditions of the Indian residents of this colony with a view to assisting them in their representations to the Colonial Office.—United Press.

Head Constable Shot At

CALCUTTA, Oct. 6.

Fazalshah, aged 45, a head-constable of the Barrackpore police station, is reported to have been shot at and seriously wounded last night and removed to hospital at Calcutta.

Constable Abdul Jabbar (25) who was on sentry duty at the time of the occurrence is absconding since the outrage. It is alleged that some misunderstanding has existed between the two for some time. Both the men belong to the Punjab.

Fazalshah received two shot wounds on his legs.—A.P.

The Thakarda Of North Gujarat

(Continued from page 6).

ity attached to every one born in a particular caste.

Steps For Reformation

And what has the State done to reform the Thakarda, granting for the sake of argument, that he is born with criminal tendency? What ameliorative steps has the State taken to improve the coming generation, even if the present generation be hopeless? There are no criminal tribes settlements set up by the Baroda State, like those we see in Belgum, Bilapur, Sholapur and recently in Dohad and Ahmedabad (at Naroda). It is a fact, though people in general would hesitate to believe, that his children are actually denied rudimentary education, which is said to be compulsory and universal in Baroda State. It is said that about two decades ago schools, started as a result of the compulsory system, were closed down by the State in Thakarda villages, because the people were tired of paying fines imposed by education department for non-attendance of their children and would not send their children to those schools in a body. The result has been that even in a number of populous Thakarda villages, having 300 to 500 families or a population of 1,200 to 2,000, there exist no State schools, either on compulsory or voluntary basis. Is the perpetuation of ignorance and illiteracy the best remedy for the removal of criminality, supposing it is inherent in Thakardas? Neither does the State send about social workers to stay among them and bring about reformation. Baroda State has opened free hostels for Harijans and Hill tribes to encourage their education but done absolutely nothing for Thakardas, whom it treats as criminals by birth. It does not even assist voluntary schools started in such schoolless villages, because they do not happen to come under the operations of the compulsory education Act. It is this negative, unproductive, and the sterile policy which the State has thought wise to adopt towards the much-maligned Thakarda.

Appeal To Sir Sayajirao

Recently a Thakarda Seva Mandal has been organized to do edu-

Mr. N. M. Joshi For Geneva

Mr. N. M. Joshi, M.L.A., sailed by the 'Carthage' for Europe on Saturday. Interviewed he said during his tour he will visit London with the object of endeavouring to secure for Indian labour representation to the Upper Chambers, both Federal and Provincial, under the new constitution when the Instruments of Instruction both to the Governor-General and the Provincial Governors will come up for discussion in Parliament.

ROBERTSON COLLEGE KAVI SAMMELAN

JUBBULPORE, Oct. 6.

Under the auspices of the Robertson College Union, Jubbulpore, a successful Kavi Sammelan (Hindi Poets Gathering) was held in the college hall, with Pandit Kamta Prasad Guru, the prominent Hindu Granamian in the chair. Among the poets who recited their poems, the poem of Mr. Bachshani, a renowned poet of Allahabad was much appreciated.—United Press.

national and social work among this neglected community and it has made a beginning with three village schools. The Mandal also organized a deputation of Thakardas to wait on the Diwan Sahab of Baroda on the 2nd instant to lay their grievances and their disabilities before him and to have them redressed. We can afford to wait for the result and even for the return of H. H. Sir Sayajirao for the celebration of the diamond jubilee of his rule. It would not be too much to expect that he will look carefully into the Thakarda problem, that is crying for solution and has remained unsolved during the memorable 60 years of his administration. There is no dearth of intelligence or money to solve this neglected problem, it is the will and initiative wanted, and which it is hoped the astute ruler will bestow during his stay here, which, let us hope, will not be too short.

OPPORTUNITY FOR DOCKERS

Alexandria Strikers To Hold On Till Their Demands Are Satisfied

ALEXANDRIA, Oct. 5.

The Abyssinian war is having an indirect effect on the dockyards where the strike of 1,500 workers has been in progress for four days. The dockers who are adopting a determined but pacific attitude are striking largely on account of the presence of an unusual number of warships in the harbour. They think the moment is an admirable one to push their claims as their services are much in demand. The Governor of Alexandria is presiding at the meeting in the morning to try to settle the strike.—Reuters Special.

(Continued from Col. 7).

B Bramble (Capt.) did not bat Extras ... 3

Total (for 4 wickets) 203

BOWLING ANALYSIS

Collins 2 for 43, Sorley 1 for 42.

BOMBAY GYM. 'A'

J O Bartley c Bhandare b S N Mehta ... 18

H P Mather run out ... 4

B R T Greer c Vajifdar b Munde ... 41

J D S Muirhead b Vajifdar ... 21

H W Hoston b B C V Mehta ... 13

P A Young c B C V Mehta b Vajifdar ... 19

D A H Windle c B C V Mehta b Vajifdar ... 0

H T Sorley run out ... 19

G R McD Clench not out ... 6

C F Slater c Telang b S N Mehta ... 2

W H Collins c B C V Mehta b S N Mehta ... 0

S N Mehta Extras ... 13

Total ... 137

BOWLING ANALYSIS

Mundye 1 for 42, S N Mehta 3 for 24, Vajifdar 3 for 16, B C V Mehta 1 for 17.

HINDU GYMKHANA BEAT COLLEGIANS

Centuries By Sarang And C. N. Mehta

VAJIFDAR'S CENTURY AGAINST BOMBAY GYMKHANA

BOMBAY, Sunday.

The Bombay Parsi Gymkhana were all out for 153 runs and the first innings of the Poona Parsi Gymkhana commenced this morning at the Parsi Gymkhana ground. The Poona team were all out for 156 runs. Doctor was the top scorer with 54. Dondy was deadly in bowling and bagged five wickets for 51 runs.

The second innings began in the afternoon and the Parsi Gymkhana declared for 134 runs which secured for the loss of 5 wickets. The visitors began at 5 p.m. their second innings and secured 122 runs for the loss of six wickets at the end of the day's play.

The bowling of the visitors was reinforced to-day by Irani who bagged 3 wickets.

POONA PARSY GYMKHANA (1st Innings)

S A Irani c Jamshedji b Dhondy	30
S A Jal c Engineer b Dr. Mehta	12
P B Kekobad c Dondy b Jamshedji	21
A S Irani b Jamshedji	0
D S Doctor c Dr. Mehta b Dhondy	54
S S Chinoy c Kashinath b Dhondy	15
M P Chinoy b Dhondy	0
J D Nagarwala c Khan b Dhondy	6
M A Bohariwala c & b Barla	14
D N Nicholson run out	1
H Taliarkhan (not out)	3
Extras	0
Total	156

BOWLING ANALYSIS

Dhondy 5 for 51.

BOMBAY PARSY GYM. (2nd Innings)

M R Reporter c Chinoy b Nagarwala	1
M R Khan c Chinoy b Kekobad	42
J A Dadaseth c Kekobad b Irani	58
D J Spencer c Chinoy b Irani	3
M P Engineer c Irani b A. Irani	13
Dr. P. N. Mehta not out	12
P K Mistry, P M Dhondy, R Kashinath, R J Jamshedji and E J Barla: did not bat	5
Extras	5
Total (for 5 wickets declared)	134

BOWLING ANALYSIS

A. Irani 3 for 36.

FOONA PARSY GYM.

J A Jal b Barla	0
M P Chinoy c Reporter b Dhondy	62
J Nagarwala b Jamshedji	32
P Kekobad b Dhondy	19
D Dastur b Barla	3
S Chinoy run out	0
M Buhariwala not out	1
Extras	5
Total (for 6 wickets)	122

BOMBAY, Sunday.

At the Hindu Gymkhana on Saturday, the Collegians who were first to bat scored 178 runs for a fall of 6 wickets. They resumed their play on Sunday and were all out for 238. The Hindu Gymkhana who followed scored 226 runs for the loss of five wickets, when the stumps were drawn, thereby winning the match by 8 runs. Messrs. C. N. Mehta and Sarang of the Hindu Gymkhana played exhilarating game, and scoring 104 and 108 runs.

HINDU GYMKHANA

C N Mehta l.b.w. b Lawyer	104
J P Kapadia b Lawyer	1
R R Sarang l.b.w. b Peerbhoy	108
S S Dongre b Hepulla	43
V R Choker l.b.w. b Hepulla	4
S C Sheth not out	43
H K Shah not out	7
R R Wadkar, J Dabulkar, C. N. Dalal and M. Pathare did not bat	10
Extras	10
Total (for 5 wickets)	326

BOMBAY GYM. 'A' VS. BRAMBLES XI

The Bombay Gymkhana 'A' played a match with the Brambles XI, at the former's Ground. The latter declared after the loss of four wickets and compiling 203 runs which included a century by Vajifdar.

The Bombay Gymkhana 'A' were all out for 137 runs and lost the game. S N Mehta and Vajifdar on the visitors' side bagged 3 wickets each for 24 and 16 runs.

BRAMBLES XI

G B Sitap c Hoston b Sorley	34
Bhandare c L C Muirhead b Collins	20
B C Mehta c Slaters b Collins	7
H J Vajifdar not out	100
L Telang run out	17
A D Mundye not out	22
F B Thornley, Sanjiv, S N Mehta, G S Wagle and C	

(Continued in Col. 6).

EDGAR WALLACE'S DETECTIVE STORY DAY BY DAY

INSPECTOR WADE—



Wanted Justice For "The Rest"

AN APPEAL TO QUADRANGULAR CRICKET COMMITTEE

Our Readers' Views

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I have read with great interest in some of the local papers that the Quadrangular Cricket Tournament is to be played this year before the Australians visit to the City, and that, an emergency meeting of the Quadrangular Committee is to be held on Tuesday, the 8th October, 1935, at the Bombay Gymkhana, but what has surprised me most is that there is no move to include the Rest Team in the Tournament. If I am not mistaken, there was a rumour in the Press last year, immediately the tournament concluded that the said tournament would be changed into a Pentangular one by the inclusion of a team known as the Rest Team. Most of the players who play for the Hindus, Mahomedans and Europeans in Tournament, are drawn from all over India, and I am sure a team could be selected to represent the Rest from Karachi, Madras, Delhi, Nagpur and Bombay. It was also reported in the Press some time last year that Mr. A. S. de Mello, the Hon. Secretary of the Cricket Club of India, would select a team from amongst the Anglo-Indians, Indian Christians and Jews, but nothing definite was heard after that. There are some brilliant young cricketers amongst the Anglo-Indians and Indian Christians communities, who are debarred from taking part in the tournament, just because they do not belong to any of the four communities. The Selection Committee will be choosing players for the next Indian tour to England from amongst the players who take part in the Quadrangular Tournament, and if these cricketers are not given a chance they will not be selected for the tour.

May I, therefore, appeal to the Quadrangular Cricket Committee through the medium of your valuable paper to change the tournament into a Pentangular tournament or in the alternative combine the European team with that of the Anglo-Indians and Indian Christians. I also appeal to the Catholic Gymkhana and the Y.M.C.A. to move in this matter and approach the Committee to make the necessary changes.—Yours etc. C. AGUIAR.

Sale Of Tata Power Shares

To The Editor of "The Chronicle." Sir,—The inherent right to sell forfeited shares of Tata Power Company Ltd. was made much of by the President, Sir N. Saklatwala, at the annual meeting of the shareholders of the Company and in seeking to establish the right, Sir Nawroji made a venomous attack on Mr. K. R. P. Shroff, the President of the Stock Exchange.

The latter is so busy with internal affairs of the Exchange that he has no time to reply. If one looks at legality only there is nothing to say, but we ought not to forget that what is legally right may be many times morally wrong. I may quote a past instance. At a meeting of the Board in the Empress Mills (Nagpur Mills) a higher dividend was recommended. One of the members of the Board taking advantage of the information as a member of the Board, bought shares for himself. This manipulation reached the ears of Jamshedji Tata, the founder, say the father of the present Tata Sons & Company.

In the next meeting, the old man inquired of the members about the news: he received and the purchaser had to make a clean breast of his purchases with the result that Mr. Jamshedji declared the status quo dividend. The appointment of the Directors is not for personal gain to the detriment of the shareholders and general public, who are the real pioneers of the limited companies and without whose co-operation no new capital can be raised. The pity is that not a few Managing Agents think themselves to be owners and consider the Managing Agency as their proprietary right which they can barter in the open market, or by private negotiations. Let me tell Sir Nawroji that the sale of Tata Power shares by the company should be looked upon in aspect only of commercial morality. The whole agency system is protected by legal phraseology

from the start and guarded by legal magnates. In spite of their existence on the Board, the Fazaibhoy concerns are ruined and one of the most prominent legal brains in spite of being a Director in the concern asserted in one of the companies meeting that he was in the dark about the affairs of the Company, meaning thereby that it was agent's business by rights vested in them in conformity with law. The reply is creditable as far as the legality is concerned, but reality reveals one moral only, the investing public in Fazaibhoy concerns was doomed.—Yours etc. J. D.

The Girls And The Cinema

To The Editor of "The Chronicle." Sir,—In reply to Mr. Desai's query, may I say, that it was Mr. Clement Scott, dramatic critic of the "London Times," who on the eve of his retirement, when pressed to state his view, observed, that he would not wish any of his friends to let their sister, wife or daughter take up a stage career.

Let Mr. Desai belittle the style and substance of my humble writings. That even distinguished foreigners like late Sir Patrick Geddes, and Madame Blanche Watson of America have commended them is just enough for the undersigned.—Yours, etc. B. F. BHARUCHA.

War And The Pope

To The Editor of "The Chronicle." Sir,—When I wrote in defence of the Pope, it was because I felt that somebody should say something on the matter. I was quite aware that mine was only humble voice, but it was raised because there was a wilderness of silence. It would be foolish for me to attempt to cross swords with such a doughty opponent as Dr. C. L. D'Avoline when there are men with better brains and abler pens than mine; and I would, therefore, request men of the calibre of Messrs. Correa-Afonso and Aloysius Soares, Dr. V. Gracia and Rev. Fr. Roper to, take up the challenge.—Yours etc. ULTRAMONTANIST.

II

To The Editor of "The Chronicle." Sir,—Your correspondent, "Ultra Montanus," a friend of the Vatican though he professes to be, has made the situation singularly and embarrassing to His Holiness The Pope. The Holy Father's pronouncement on the Abyssinian question was indiscreet enough; the letter of "Ultra Montanus" is worse. These are days, Sir, when the civilised world has long since ceased to encourage war as an instrument for the settlement of national and international differences. And in this particular case the whole world has with one voice condemned Mussolini's policy as an act of unprovoked aggression. Even the plenipotentiaries at Geneva are agreed that a war cannot in any circumstances be tolerated in future, no matter what you call it,—a war of conquest, or a war for colonies, or a war for the protection and advancement of "civilisation". These are precisely the circumstances that shroud the Pope's pronouncement in a mystery.

"Ultra Montanus" pleads that His Holiness is an Italian, or that he is under a debt of gratitude to the Duce, or that his views were expressed only to a "deputation of nurses" do not in the least exonerate the Holy Father from blame. When spiritual Heads like the Pope forget their positions and choose to flout world opinion on mundane matters, correspondents like "Ultra Montanus" will have to be thankful if the average man in the street does not indulge in criticisms of a more carping variety. In politics no one, not even the Pope, can be immune from public scrutiny. "What should the Pope do should Abyssinia be the aggressor?" asks "Ultra Montanus". Those who know the relative strength of Italy and Abyssinia will tell him that the question is too hypothetical to be answered by any one. The Holy Father, however, has told the "all awaiting" world that he would switch off the electric lights in the Vatican. Students of European History know why in 1935 the Head of the Christian faith is unable to do more.—Yours, etc. T. A. A. AIYAR.

DASSERAH IN BOMBAY

By Tarun Bharat Seva Dal

The Tarun Bharat Seva Dal will have a Sammelan at 6 p.m. today (Monday) at Dave Building, opposite Gold Mohur Mill, Dadar Main Road. Mr. Mulraj Karsondas will preside and the meeting will be addressed by Sijts, Jannadas Dwarkadas, Charles Mascarenhas, G. S. Kanti, Dhurundhar and others on "The task before the youth." After the meeting a performance in lathi swinging and other feats of physical culture will be given by the Hind Yavak Yayam Mandal.

BERAR ALL PARTIES CONFERENCE

Congress Not Taking Part

AKOLA, Oct. 3.

The Berar All-Parties Conference will be held at Yeotmal on Oct. 13, to consider the proposals of Provincial Delimitation Committee. The Provincial Congress Committee has also been requested to send its Delegates to the Conference.

It is learnt on reliable authority that the Provincial Congress Committee has intimated its inability to take part in the Conference as the Congress is not taking any part in shaping the new constitution.

(Continued from Col. 5).

useful to keep in mind that on the agricultural front there is a strictly limited scope for so-called village improvement—from Gandhi's scheme right down to the Government efforts. Village reconstruction is in the nature of economic first aid and that the situation demands is a serious major operation. Thus we must keep in mind the danger of making a penance out of rural improvement movement. With the crash of cotton prices, the peasant in Berar has received a serious blow. Over forty per cent of them are to-day on the borderline of bankruptcy. Many who were khatedars only yesterday are to-day ground down to the status of landless labourers. On the clear understanding of their economic problems we must base our programme not on high sounding but such as will win their instinctive support. We must try to reach their own initiative and build slowly if necessary but on the secure foundation of their class interests. In so far as we stand by them in their struggles we will gain their confidence.

Our influence within the Congress depends entirely on the extent to which we are able to bring new mass forces to support us. We have deliberately chosen to stick to an anti-imperialist platform as far as our work in the Congress is concerned but we must not lose sight of our socialist programme to give a political purpose to the unco-ordinated economic struggle of the laboring masses. Our Party has happily decided to work in a line with the A.I.T.U.C. and through our work the two organisations must come to develop an active united front. Though circumstances have worked in such a fashion as to create a great danger of war, socialist workers in India, I am sure that a greater sense of reality will result in the fusion of unco-ordinated efforts.

OPPOSITION TO WAR.

The international situation is fraught with great danger of war. The day-to-day events are at present the most eloquent commentary on the modern imperialism. One nation has set out to annex another smaller nation in spite of world protest. But it is only the familiar lesson of the pot and the kettle. We must awaken the Indian people to realise what imperialism really stands for rid of its frills and loud sounding principles. The law of the jungle stands revealed in its bleakness. We must work for spreading the Party line regarding our Anti-War slogans, which are gaining increasing support among the rank and file of the Congress and warn the country not to waste a single drop of Indian blood or a single copper for the Imperialist war which after all is not our war. England promised to face the Indian political problem on the principle of self-determination on the eve of the last war. Now she has fooled us once too often.

Politics Of Compromise Dead For Ever

LABOUR PARTY EXAMPLE FOR INDIA

Acceptance Of Ministerships Will Be Stabbing Congress, Says Patwardhan

SOCIALIST PLAN IS ONLY WAY OF REJECTION

In the course of his presidential address to the Berar Congress Socialist Conference on Saturday Mr. Achut Patwardhan said:—

During the year or more that has elapsed since the formation of the A. I. C. S. Party, our organisation has spread in almost all the provinces; and its influence is felt in no uncertain way in the political issues that face us. The main task for which our Party was launched into being is to keep in prominence the Anti-Imperialist point of view which the Congress had clearly evolved during the last few years and which seemed in danger of being lost sight of during the confusion that followed the setback of the second C. D. movement. There is an initial criticism levelled at our Party that if its main role in the Congress is to clarify the Anti-Imperialist struggle and rid it of all deviations, why should we restrict the membership of the Party to Socialists alone? Why not broaden the platform still more and make it more inclusive? It is only in the ranks of the Socialists that we can look for a team of stalwarts who will stick to their guns through thick and thin and keep to the path of anti-imperialist policy.

However, this group should not try to convert the Congress to Socialism, but develop it—ideologically and organisationally—as the Anti-Imperialist organ of the struggle for Purna Swaraj. The Congress must be rid of its organisational drawbacks, so that it can effectively unite the peasants, the workers and the lower middle class, craftsmen, etc., on the basis of their day to day economic grievances.

STABBING THE CONGRESS

Ever since the withdrawal of the C. D. movement at Patna, and the formal decision to renew the work in the legislative bodies, the Indian National Congress has betrayed two distinct schools of thought which have been too far apart from each other in their points of view so as to make it impossible to reconcile them on a common ground of compromise mutually acceptable. One section is represented by the Congress Parliamentary Board and the other group is the Congress Socialist Party. Even on the issue of the new Constitution while the one group is trying its best not to be drawn in the vortex of political controversy, the other group has already indicated the line along which it is trying to take the Congress and the country. The only test by which we can judge the programme of the C. P. B. is the Congress resolution of total rejection of the new constitution asserted before, during and after the Bombay session and endorsed by the thousands of its delegates with one voice. It is by this test alone that I would judge the question of acceptance or otherwise of ministerships under the new constitution. Before the Bombay Congress session and during the time of the Assembly elections Congress has talked of nothing else except total rejection as the basis of the Congress policy towards the new constitution. I submit that the policy of the Ministry group is tantamount to stabbing the existing commitments of the Congress and as such it would be more in keeping with decency to admit the changed outlook and try to modify the principle of total rejection.

BORING FROM WITHIN.

Through years of ceaseless opposition to the Government, an opposition which has gained in volume and intensity, the Congress has come to be the symbol of anti-imperialist struggle of the exploited masses of India. The quickest way to sabotage the labour and travail of years would be to create a rift between those Congressmen who are struggling to give a voice and to organise the crying misery of the land, and those who in the name of this same organ of the peoples' struggle would sit as Ministers of the Crown. The game of boring from within has led to the disastrous betrayal of the working masses of England where the Labour Party has tried to be in office when they knew for certain they

could never be in power before the complete overthrow of the Capitalist system. Once more we witness the same unfortunate phenomenon, the same illusory the same fallacies. The change of front of the Congress Parliamentarians can best be read in the democratisation of their slogans. From 'Reject the New Constitution' and 'Constituent Assembly' to the new slogan born in the birth-place of constitutionalism within the Congress—Madras—about working the new constitution not for what it is worth but for what we are worth—we see how fast the situation is changing. The fatal weakness of the proposed plan is the danger that it will once more drag the country in the quagmire of political intrigue and wire-pulling opportunism which goes under the able name of constitutional politics.

The new constitution with its safeguards and the perpetuation of the repressive bills ought to convince any honest student of Indian politics that the politics of compromise are now dead as mutton. The work of fighting for the pie will go on through the Council with the Congress ministers in office, I grant. But I submit that the field work of linking the council platform with the day to day exploitation of the masses will be effectively held in check by the Special Branch over which even the Minister of Law and Order has no control. Thus outside agitation which links up economic discontent to political struggles, will be suppressed without apology and our Congress ministers will sit with folded hands musing their impotence. Thus there will be two sides to the Congress medal one shining with the borrowed luster of office, and the other burning in its emulgence of suffering for the masses.

THE ONLY WAY.

There is only one way in which the present policy of Total Rejection can be implemented effectively; and that is the plan of our Party which I shall outline in brief. It is essential to remove the hiatus between the Working Committee of the Congress and the C. P. B. which exists to-day. The C. P. B. must be overhauled to bring it in a line ideologically with the present Working Committee. The new C. P. B. should then cause to be prepared an Election Programme in each province which will voice the immediate demands of the peasants, workers and lower middle class; and Congress should pledge its candidates to fight for that programme ceaselessly through the houses of legislature. It should be made clear that as the new constitution gives no real power to the minister Congress cannot allow its members to hold office. If we get a conclusive majority on this slogan Congress work for a Constitutional deadlock which it should strain its utmost to use to demonstrate the reactionary nature of the Constitution. Thus alone can the stage be prepared to launch a more effective and virile strategy of resistance. I will request our Party members to do their very best to explain the point of view of our Party to the large body of men and women who will help in shaping Congress policies in the near future.

PEASANT ORGANISATION

But it is not enough to criticise the plans of the other groups within the Congress, though that is also necessary from time to time. Our Party must try to supplement the present inadequate programme of the Congress in such a way as to help in building a firm mass basis for the independence movement. That can only be done when we take up a detailed economic survey of our provinces district by district. Given a deep insight into the nature of the economic struggles of the rural masses, khatedars, tenants as well as landless labourers, it should not be difficult to lay the foundations of a stable peasant movement within the next few months. We must awaken the peasant to the need to fight for his honourable minimum; for this purpose we could convene peasant conferences in select zones to help him fight his twin enemies—ignorance and apathy. It is to

(Continued in Col. 3).

City Workers' Sympathy For Abyssinians

Huge Demonstration Before Italian Consulate Arranged For This Evening

The sympathies of hundreds of thousands of citizens of Bombay have been roused for Abyssinia, which is now engaged in desperate battle against Italy an aggression. While the Mayor is reported to be busy organising a protest meeting of the citizens in this connection, eight workers' organisations have, under their joint auspices, decided to lead a workers' demonstration before the Italian Consulate, situated at Cuffe Parade, Colaba.

The procession, it is announced will start from the Municipal Gardens, at the Foras Road Junction at 4 p.m. (S. T.) to-day and will march to Colaba where demonstrations of protest against the Imperialist aggression of Italy will be made.

The organisers have appealed to the citizens of Bombay to participate in the demonstrations and render them effective. The following organisations have agreed to join the demonstrations.

The All-India Press Workers' Union.

The Bombay Committee of the National Federation of Trades Unions.

The B.B. & C.I. Railway workers' Union.

The G.I.P. Railway Labour Union.

The Girni Kamgar Union.

The National Students' League.

The Bekar Kamgar Sangh, and

The Municipal Workers' Union.

Sub-Inspector Wahab of the Byculla Police is making inquiries in the matter.

CONFERENCE OF CONGRESSMEN

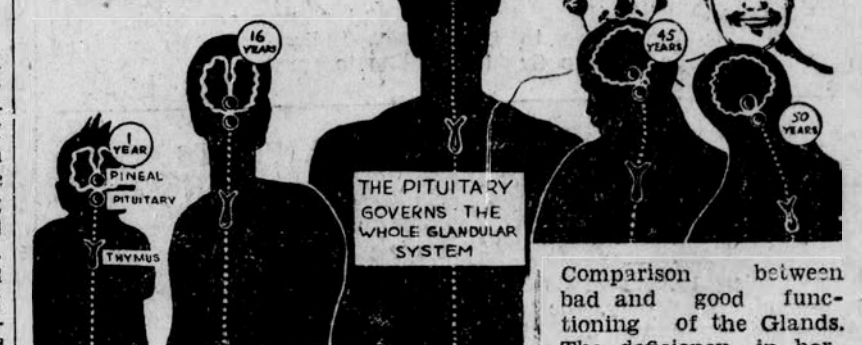
Reception Committee's Meeting

A meeting of the Reception Committee of the Congressmen will be held to-morrow (Tuesday) at 7 p.m. at the People's Jinnah Hall.

In connection with the Gandhi Jayanti and Khaddar Propaganda, Acharya Kripalani arrived in Jubbulpore.—United Press.

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O.K. 191.

MAHASABHA'S "NATIONALISM"

(Continued from page 6.)

power, any one of them or more will readily fall in with non-Hindu against any Hindu caste itself. If they can be brought together and remain united for political purposes, as the Mahasabha hopes to, what on earth would prevent them from bringing all Indian communities together for the same ends? The difficulty of uniting two Hindu castes, for instance, the Mahars and the caste Hindus, is surely not greater than that of uniting the Hindus with the non-Hindu minorities.

Nation First

The communal problem is very much wider than the Mahasabha would like to admit. So long as castes are what they are and the caste feeling of distrustfulness and the caste faith in separate, sectional interests continue to exist nationalism is impossible. Overcome this feeling and this faith, it is as clear as daylight that in national affairs there will be no Hindus and no Muslims. Dr. Moonje tells us that he is prepared to give the go-by to Hinduism if the disciples of other faiths do the same. No one would ask either the Hindus to abandon their religion nor the Mussalmans to blot out theirs. National objectives are attainable by all Indians, whatever their religious adherences may be, provided they feel that every thing else must be subordinated to national interests and nothing else should be allowed to stand in the way of the service of those interests. If the Hindus are to stand as one man to put down the non-Hindu, the Maratha is justified in putting down the Brahmin and the Harijans are equally justified in standing in opposition to the caste-Hindus. The communal jealousies and suspicions among the Hindu castes are no less strong than those between the Hindus and the other minorities. The Hindu nationalism of the Mahasabha is no less anti-national than the caste spirit of the Jains or the Lingayets or the Marathas or the Brahmins. If Dr. Moonje wants a Hindu Swarajya, why not Mr. Jadhav seek a Maratha Raj or Mr. Kambli aim at a Lingayat Raj?

Inevitable Consequences

The result is obvious. Muslims prefer British rule which gives them some kind of protection against Hindu ideas of their own rights. Among the Hindus themselves, the non-Brahmins would fight to treat the Brahmins as a minority over whom they must rule. Within the non-Brahmin fold itself, the Marathas being the largest single community in this Province must seek to command authority as the majority. The process may be endless. Considering the possibilities and the obvious probabilities of the minorities being dissatisfied with this Swarajya, Dr. Moonje would remind the minorities that they must be prepared to be disposed of bag and baggage just in the same way as the Jews are dealt with by the Nazis or the Negroes by the Whites in America. Surely the minorities will be very delighted to trust Dr. Moonje's assurance that his Hindu Swarajya will enable them to thrive under its protecting wing. Of course the Mahasabhis find it convenient to forget that the communal problem has been playing havoc within the Hindu fold itself. They think that it is only the Muslims and Christians who demand various special rights and concessions. They appeal to the Hindus to consolidate themselves into a solid majority to dominate the non-Hindus. I will only invite them to study the Hindu-Muslim situation in the Sangli State, on the very borders of Belgaum town, where the numerous Hindu castes including the non-Saraswat Brahmins are ranged on the side of the Mussalmans against the Saraswat Brahmins, though these latter have a quarrel only with the Muslims. The estrangement between the Saraswats and other Hindus there is too strong to unite the Hindus against Muslims. At Dharwar, at Hubli, at Gadag, all non-Lingayat Hindus have within the course of the last few months united to support Muslim claims to the Presidency in the Municipalities there. The cleavage at many of these places is between the Lingayets and the non-Lingayets including the Mussalmans. The fact is that for all practical purposes the Hindus are one only in name and are in fact divided into a number of mutually antagonistic communities and in the struggle for

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Undelivered Speech Of Rickett, Map Behind The Abyssinian Oil Concessions

LONDON (By Air Mail). The "Daily Express" publishes the text of the broadcast speech which was to have been made by Mr. F. W. Rickett to the United States on Thursday night. The speech was at the last moment cancelled by the Foreign Office, who took the view that it might lead to a revival of the false impression that Mr. Rickett was in some way connected with the British Government.

MR. RICKETT'S SPEECH

The following is the undelivered speech of Mr. Rickett:— I must emphasize that, from first to last, there has not, in my opinion, been anything in my conduct as an Englishman, or in the action of my associates of the United States in this matter to which any Government could rightly take exception.

As commercial people we made a legitimate commercial bargain, one which all parties concerned were entitled to make. It was during the latter half of last year (before Wal Wal was even on the map) that I reached the conclusion it would be a desirable and advantageous thing if the mineral—including the oil—possibilities of Ethiopia could be brought into the common scheme of things.

It is not so easy as some people would appear to imagine to start such development. This is the task of what is sheeringly styled the "concession hunter," and I may be forgiven if I venture to say a word on behalf of this very useful member of society.

Really important concessions today are those which can only be obtained on virgin territory, and the man who seeks them has usually to go into wild places and among savage peoples to find anything worth having. He is more the pioneer than the engineer or the miner.

The first step in the matter of obtaining the concession was the formulating of a general development scheme which should be based on equity. The other party must participate in the benefits if agreement is to endure.

Having prepared a programme, you have next to establish friendly relations with the right authorities. This is usually a difficult and lengthy process.

Fortunately I found that, during my last visit, but one to the country, so generously held out by these Hindu leaders and can be nothing better than hollow attempts to put the minorities off the scent.

Ethiopia in April of this year, the necessary atmosphere had been created, and an agreement in principle reached, so that all that remained to be done was the actual drafting of the convention for joint signature and securing the co-operation of the financial and practical elements essential. Co-operation with either the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company or its Dutch-Snell associate was obviously, in view of the undesirable political situation which had developed since the start of my negotiations, quite impossible.

It is obvious that in view of the 1906 tri-partite agreement, and the Franco-Italian interests under it (to which the Emperor of Ethiopia is not a party) an approach to these particular concerns would be a source of embarrassment to the British Government.

Even more fantastic was the possibility of inviting Italian assistance. Here I could like to say that at no time was I acting antagonistically to the Duce or Italy in this affair.

As a matter of proof, I gave the Italians their first interest in a real oil field when I invited them to a participation in the Mosul venture.

I turned, therefore, to the United States group, which has the necessary experience and possesses the financial resources required for the development of these rich fields.

The concession was granted, but not, believe me, without some very delicate and trying negotiations, as we were not the only Richmonds in the field.

It would appear that there was a storm in all the Chancelleries of Europe, and even a little breeze at Washington. Why? Italy had pined men and arms into Africa with the avowed intention of forcing the Emperor of Ethiopia to throw open his land for development.

At the point of the bayonet and under the threat of the bomb, Ethiopia was to swallow Western civilisation—or be swallowed by it. Without threats—simply as the natural result of friendly and fair negotiations over a long period—I obtained what the Duce said he was prepared to fight for, and for this objective has been reached by the pen instead of the sword.

Judging from my correspondence, this result was welcomed by thousands as providing a certain means of ensuring peace. The outcome is to me saddening. It cannot, it would seem, have been the development of Ethiopia which Italy desired.

made to me since my return to Europe that in view of Mussolini's activities I should have broken faith with the Emperor, given up my work and he embarrassed the Italians by proceeding on "my lawful occasions."

Again I say the Emperor of Ethiopia had, and has, the same perfect right to dispose of his property as has the private individual, and if Government, in my opinion, possesses any right of interference or even of questioning his and his Government's decisions.

The attitude which has been adopted towards this legitimate tradition is, however, tantamount to the neighbours saying to any one of you: "You mustn't dispose of anything in your house. We are expecting an armed burglar to call shortly and his covetous eyes have already noted your riches."

Was there ever such rubbish? Fancy civilisation condoning robbery with violence!

The Emperor is really a man of exceptional ability, clear-sighted, calm, cool and collected, most courageous, and, in my opinion, irrespective of his being Emperor, one of the world's outstanding statesmen.

SANCTITY OF CONTRACTS

If you presume that the Italians could conquer the country, such a happening does not and could not in any way affect my concession. The sanctity of contracts is universally and invariably respected under international law.

Regarding the statement that the British Government has asked Ethiopia to withhold the concession I can only say that in spite of certain published diplomatic overtures of the British Government, the Ethiopian Government stands by its concession.

I hope that, even now, peace will not be disturbed. The first shot fired may place a burden on the world beside which all that has gone before will be but a feather. Pray God that shot may be not fired.

Armed Dacoity

Near Ahmedabad

AHMEDABAD, Oct. 6.

An armed dacoity was committed at dead of night in a chawl about five miles from Ahmedabad. The dacoits, numbering about ten and armed with sticks and charas, raided a room occupied by a vendor of country liquor, injured his wife and decamped with valuables including ornaments. While escaping they injured three other persons.

Police are making investigations.—A. P.

PRIZE FOR "INHERITANCE LAW" ESSAY

Baroda Govt. Sanctions Rs. 1,000 For Brochure

BARODA (By Mail). H.H. the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda has been pleased to announce by a notification in today's issue of the Baroda Gazette, a prize of Rs. 1,000 for the best essay on the Law of Inheritance, over the signature of the Legal Remembrancer. In the scheme promulgated for the information of the public the subject of the essay in full is defined as "The Law of Inheritance giving its historical evolution, its good and bad results and suggesting remedies for the removal of defects. Special reference should be made to the Indian Law and it should be compared with the laws of other countries."

The competitors should be, it is stated, L.L. B's of the Bombay University or hold a similar degree of any recognised University and should be of at least ten years standing.

The prize will be awarded to the writer of the essay which may be considered best according to the opinion of the Committee of examiners. The amount of the prize, it is further stated, is liable to be reduced by 25 per cent. or increased by 50 per cent on the recommendation of the said Committee.—A. P.

INDIAN FAMILY IN MILAN MOLESTED?

Alleged Incident Communicated To Govt. Of India

KARACHI, Oct. 5.

The outburst of anti-British feeling in Italy appears to be responsible for a disquieting news from Milan.

It is reported that an Indian family at Milan was molested by a hostile crowd.

Some of the members of the family are working in the Indian Trade Commissioner's Office at Milan.

Communication regarding the incident, it is understood, has been received by Government of India.—United Press.

BENGALI GIRLS TAKE TO AVIATION

CALCUTTA, Oct. 4.

It is reliably understood that definite steps are being taken for training Bengali girls in aviation. Girls below 25 will be selected and given training at the Bengal Flying Club at Dum Dum from the middle of November.

The Das-Roy Memorial Committee has decided to devote Rs. 1,000 for the purpose.—United Press.

"KEEP MUM" POLICY WILL NOT DO

Congressmen Must Make Up Their Minds On "Offices" And War

The Publicity Officer of the Conference of Congressmen has issued the following to the Press: The work of the conference has been going on briskly. Many Congressmen have evinced keen interest both in discussing the issues placed before the Conference and in making it a great success.

The Convening Committee, now that the Gandhi Jayanti celebrations are over, has already launched a series of propaganda meetings in the various wards of the city. We must make the issues before the conference live and burning. We must rouse in public the intensity of interest that their importance demands. We must acquaint the public with the vital and urgent importance of the issues. Every Congressman must feel it his duty to participate and help in this attempt at the much-needed clarification and elucidation.

Delegates' passes are available at our office: Dadabhai Manji, Congress House. We earnestly hope every Congressman will, not only enrol himself as a delegate, but will enrol others also without the least delay.

NEED FOR CLARIFICATION

How necessary it is to meet together and discuss the question of acceptance or non-acceptance of the ministerial offices can be seen from the recent correspondence between Sardar Sardul Singh and Babu Rajendra Prasad and the feeling statement issued by Dr. Khan Sahib Dr. Khan Sahib rightly says: "A question of such importance must needs be discussed thoroughly months before-hand so that the public and the would-be Congress delegates now form their opinion in the matter..." All these days we have fully and wholeheartedly subscribed to these sentiments.

That is the reason why we in spite of the incidental odium, are doing it ourselves. When such eminent and respectable leaders like Dr. Khan Sahib and Sardar Sardul Singh and in the least sympathetic with the "keep mum" policy it is our duty as humble Congressmen to follow their lead, meet together, discuss and formulate our views. The prestige of the Congress will be heightened by that and it will be lowered by following the "hush-hush" policy as the two great Northern India leaders have convincingly shown.

Prantij TO Honour Sardar

AHMEDABAD, Oct. 6.

The Prantij Municipality and the Taluka Local Board have decided to present an address to Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel when he proceeds there.—A. P.

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Vijaya-Dashami

To-day Hindu Festival Of Victory

We reproduce from "The Theosophical Movement" for September 1935, the following interesting article on the Vijaya-Dashami, festival of the Hindus, which occurs to-day.

This year the Hindus will celebrate on the 7th of October the Festival of Victory which falls on the tenth day of the bright fortnight of the Hindu month of Ashwin. It is popularly known as Dasara. Though all castes observe it, the Kshatriyas and especially the ruling princes of India celebrate the feast with great pomp and "celat." Vijayaotsava is a very old festival and was celebrated in honour of Vishnu.

In the Ramayana it is narrated that the Sage Varatantu of Paitthana had a pupil Kautsa who, on completing his studies begged of his teacher to accept a gift from him. Varatantu replied that he had already received Dakshina (gift-fee) through his joy at the great learning of the pupil. But the chela would not accept that answer! So Varatantu asked for fourteen crores of Mudras (gold-coins) with the stipulation that all of them must come from a single individual. This was well-nigh impossible. All the same Kautsa approached Raghu, a forefather of Rama, a mighty king and a holy one. He however had given away most of his gold in a rite of sacrifice, but he undertook to supply the fourteen crores in three days. He planned a war against the Lord of Heaven, Indra. Aware of Raghu's sanctity and strength, for sheer self-preservation, Indra ordered his servant Kubera, the God of Treasures, to send a shower of Mudras on the Shami Tree on the outskirts of Ayodhya, Raghu's capital. This was done. The day was Vijaya-Dashami. Raghu gave the fourteen crores of coins to Kautsa, but there were more and neither the king nor the pupil of Varatantu would take the remainder; the people of Ayodhya were given freedom to take what they liked. Even to-day in memory of this event people gather leaves of the Shami tree on Dasara day as a symbolic token of gold coins.

It is said that Rama started on his march against the Atlantan Ravana of Lanka on this day. Also it was the day on which the Divine King Rama after vanquishing Ravana started back with Sita and Lakshmana and Hanuman in his aeroplane (vimana) which "rose up like a great cloud driven by the wind" (see Ramayana) on his return journey to Ayodhya.

Pandava's Exile

In the other epic, the "Mahabharata," also the day is made famous. After the successful completion of their vow of exile, Arjuna and his brothers, resumed the use of their celestial weapons which ultimately brought them the Victory of Kurukshetra. Like other stories of the Epics this one about the exile, the obtaining and the using of celestial weapons, etc., has a spiritual significance. Actual historical events have been used to convey to the populace, for whom the epics were prepared, some idea of deep occult truths; these were garbed in symbols and in story form, and while the heart-devotion of the masses was awakened by narration of the stories, the intuitive among them felt that there was more in them than met the eye; some of these were led to study, to ferret out the meaning of the myths and thus learn the hidden truth of Soul-Science.

In the "Bhagavad-Gita" the famous bow of Arjuna is mentioned—Gandiva, which slips from his hand (1.30) when despondency overtakes him. Gandiva is one of the three celestial bows mentioned in the "Mahabharata": ("Udyoga Parva"—CLVIII) the other two are Vijaya in possession of Rukmi, the brother of Rukmini, the wife of Shri Krishna; Sharanaga was the third celestial weapon and it was the bow of Krishna Himself. Very interesting genealogies of these three bows are narrated.

The Pandava brothers and their common wife Draupadi were exiles from their home and kingdom because of a vow. They were to wander the forests for twelve years; they were to remain, unrecognized by any mortal for the thirteenth year; then only would they obtain their lost kingdom.

During their twelve years' wandering Arjuna was the hero of a hundred exploits, in one of which he obtained the Gandiva. The "Virata Parva" (XLIII) states:—"Worshipped by the gods, the 'Danavas' and the 'Gandharvas,' for ever and ever, and variegated with excellent colours, this large and smooth bow is without a knot or stain anywhere. Brahma, held it first for 1,000 years. Afterwards Prajapati, held it for 500 years.

After that, Shakra, for 500. And the Soma held it for 500 years. And after that "Varuna" held it for 100 years.

The Mighty Bow

Agni, the Fire-God procured it, under peculiar circumstances from Varuna for Arjuna, and the Mighty Archer carried it till the hour of death, when it was cast off by him at the injunction of the same Fire-God. It is narrated that when Arjuna was on the point of showing Gandiva to his brothers, Narada, the Deva-Rishi suddenly appeared and stopped him.

"O-Arjuna, Arjuna, do thou not discharge the celestial weapons. These should never be discharged when there is no object. And when there is an object they should also by no means be hurled, unless one is sore pressed; for, O son of the Kurus, to discharge the weapons (without occasion), is fraught with great evil. And, being duly kept, as thou hast been instructed, these powerful weapons will doubtless conduce to thy strength and happiness. But if they are not properly kept, they will become the instruments for the destruction of the worlds. So, thou shouldst not act in this way again."

The twelve years of wandering were over. The thirteenth year, "hard to spend, hath now come" and the brothers decided to go to the Matsya kingdom ruled by the virtuous, powerful and generous Virata, and enter his service "in-cognito." Completing their plans they set out with their bows and arrows, and after a long journey "looking wan and wearing beards" entered King Virata's dominion. And then Yudhishtira said: "Where shall we deposit our weapons before entering the city? Gandiva is known to all men, so that people will recognize us without doubt and very soon." Arjuna answered:

"Hard by yon cemetery, and near that inaccessible peak is a mighty Shami tree, throwing about its gigantic branches and difficult to ascend. Nor is there any human being who will spy us depositing our arms at that place! That tree is in the midst of an out-of-the-way forest abounding in beasts and snakes, and is in the vicinity of a dreary cemetery. Stowing away our weapons on the Shami tree, let us go to the city, and live there, free from anxiety!"

Saying this Arjuna loosed the string of Gandiva and his brothers followed suit. Nakula ascended the tree and on it deposited the bows, swords and other weapons. And they hung up a corpse on the tree, knowing that which would avoid the tree from a distance. On being asked by the cow-herds regarding the corpse they said: "This is our mother, aged 180 years. We have hung up her dead body, in accordance with the custom observed by our forefathers." Then they entered the great city and succeeded in carrying out their plan. "Ministering unto one another's wants, those mighty warriors lived in the capital of Virata as hidden from view as if they were once more in their mother's womb."

It was nearly the end of the thirteenth year when an old foe of Virata attacked the kingdom, "seized the immense wealth of kine." He had gained as his ally Duryodhana, the enemy of the Pandavas and between them they seized "thousands of excellent kine furnished with auspicious marks." Virata aided by the brothers met the enemy and great was the carnage. It was on this occasion that Gandiva and the other celestial weapons were used, and the day on which they were brought down from the Shami tree was the tenth day of the bright fortnight of Ashwin.

Opening Of New Cycle

While it is true that the Mahabharata heroes are historical characters they are also, as H. P. B. points out, "highly important personified symbols in esoteric philosophy." Gandiva, the bow of Arjuna, may be said to represent the Esoteric Wisdom which he obtained with the aid of the Fire-God from Varuna the God of Waters of Wisdom in Vedic Tradition. Soma, the Moon, says H.P.B., is "the symbol of Secret Wisdom." Shakra is the name of the Himalayan Ascetic Mahadeva. Prajapati, the Progenitor and Brahma the Creator were first in possession of it.

Understandable is the instruction and advice of the mysterious Narada who suddenly appears to Arjuna and enjoins him from displaying knowledge merely to satisfy the curiosity of his brothers.

playing knowledge merely to satisfy the curiosity of his brothers.

Vijaya-Dashami may be said to represent the opening of a cycle propitious to the Higher Wisdom, during which its opponents and enemies can be routed. It is most probably because of this that even now the custom is on that day to start a child to learn the alphabet; the ritual has been known as Aksharambha and the day is also called Vidya-Dashami—the tenth day which brings knowledge.

The year of hiding may be said to represent the peculiar stage of chelaship when the chela-soul is thrown on his own resources when he lives as "a resting-adept" without the aid of the special knowledge and powers obtained from his Guru. It is called the "state of exile" from the Occult World. It is generally a condition, it is said, ere the Great War for the chela beings.

Shami Tree

The Shami tree on which Gandiva and the other celestial weapons were hidden has also a strange history. Its wood is supposed to contain fire and was employed to kindle the sacred fire by rubbing two dried pieces together. A legend relates that Pururavas generated primeval fire by friction of two branches of the Shami and the Ashwattha trees. In the "Bhagavat Purana" it is said that Pururavas prayed to the Gandharvas for the boon of Urvasi, whose beauty "set the whole heaven ablaze." But the Gandharvas gave him only a "sthal" (a kind of saucer in which fire is lit). Disappointed, Pururavas left it in the woods and abandoning his tapas went to the city. But he continued to meditate on the "sthal." As a result one night were born into his mind the three Vedas teaching Karma-Marga, the Path of Action. Pleased with the result of his meditation and grateful to the "sthal" he went to the woods. In its place was an "Ashwattha" tree growing out of shami tree. By rubbing the two woods he created Fire, called Jata-Veda Fire. Using the power of the Three Vedas which were incarnated in his mind he purified the Fire and produced Three more Fires—Ahavaniya, Garhapatya and Dakshinagni.

Pururavas, says H.P.B. is the "son of Budha, the Son of Soma and of Ila." He made the fire "triple" and is "on occult character." The reader's attention is drawn to the following from H.P.B.'s "Secret Doctrine" (I pp. 522-3).

"Truly the young Brahmin who graduates in the universities and colleges of India, with the highest honours: who starts in life as an M.A. and an LL.B., with a tall initiation from Alpha to Omega after his name and a contempt for the national gods proportioned to the honours received in his education in physical sciences; truly he has but to read in the light of the latter, and with an eye to the correlation of physical Forces, certain passages in his Puranas, if he would learn how much more his ancestors knew than he will ever know, unless he become an occultist. Let him turn to the allegory of Pururavas and the celestial Gandharvas who furnished the former with a vessel full of heavenly fire. The primeval mode of obtaining fire by friction has its scientific explanation in the Vedas, and is pregnant with meaning for him who reads between the lines. The 'Tretayuga' (sacred triad of fires) obtained by the attrition of sticks made of the wood of the Bo-tree, Ashwattha tree (the Bo-tree, Wisdom and Knowledge)—sticks 'as many finger-breadths long as there are syllables in the gayatri' must have a secret meaning, or else the writers of the Vedas and Puranas were no sacred writers but mystificators."

GANDHI DAY AT HYDERABAD

(From Our Correspondent.)
HYDERABAD (Hind) (By Mail)
Mr. Jai Ramdas Daulatram addressed the students and staff of Dayaram Gidmal College at the College premises on the "Life and Life of Mahatma Gandhi" SWADESHI EXHIBITION. Srijit Jai Ramdas Daulatram opened a Swadeshi Exhibition, on 1st October, 1935, at 7 p.m. at the Tirth Memorial Hall, attached to Gursangat Hirasab, Hyderabad Sind. It remains open till 3rd October, 1935.

A GIRL PIONEER.

Miss Sati Advani, who passed her nursing course from Nawroji Wadia Hospital Bombay and from Lady Reading School Delhi has finished her course in nursing course at the Queen Charlotte Hospital London and has got her C. M. B. she after visiting England, Germany and Italy is once more with us now. She was one of the first Sindhi girls who took to Nursing and she is the only girl, who has got her C. M. B.

The city magistrate, Wazirabad has acquitted Lal, Bodh Raj, a train examiner (N.W.R.) Wazirabad for alleged outrage on the modesty of a girl passenger on August 4 last.

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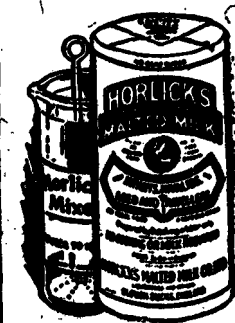
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POLLING DIFFICULTIES OF PUNJAB WOMEN

Shri. Lekhawati Jain Pleads For Only Urban Constituencies

LAHORE, Oct. 4.
Shrimati Lekhawati Jain, only elected lady member of any Legislative Council in India, answering Sir Laurie Hammond explained the difficulties of women candidates having to tour over large constituencies especially rural areas and suggested their representation should be confined to a few select Urban Centres. She did not anticipate any difficulty in securing school mistresses in such areas as Polling Officers at Women's Polling Booths.

Sir Laurie Hammond wondered how it could prevent the personation of Muslim ladies in "Purdah" to which witness replied that if the number of polling booths were increased to suit the convenience of voters there would be an adequate number of representatives of candidates to check such personation.

URBAN AREAS.

Khalifa Shajuddin representing the Anjuman Islamiya and claiming to express the views of the majority of Muslims of the Punjab, urged the Committee to diminish artificial distinction between Urban and Rural areas

which he said was unjustified. Witness suggested that the Constituencies were framed purely on territorial basis. He agreed with Justice Venkata Subba Rao that only five or six big centres like Lahore, Amritsar, Multan, Rawalpindi and Jullundur should be declared Urban areas and the rest of the towns be merged along with their rural areas, thereby preserving contact of Urban voters with those of the Rural population. If distinction between Rural and Urban areas could not be done away with, then witness suggested the raising of the number of seats allotted to Urban areas from nine to at least 12.

The President remarked: "That means going right through the edifice that has been constructed." Witness then referring to the University Constituency said in the Punjab interests of graduates clashed with those of the University itself and wanted only the Senate to be enfranchised and not graduates.—A. P.

HARIJAN YOUTH EMBRACES DEITY

Sentenced To One Month For Defilement

NASIK. (By Mail). Gangaram, the Mahat youth of

Nasik who was arrested at Trimabk, the source of river Godavari, for having entered the Trimabkeshwar temple and thus defiled the place was sentenced to a month's imprisonment by the Mamletdar of Nasik.

The youth a bricklayer on being deserted by his educated wife turned a sadhu and went to live at Trimabk in a dharamsala. One day in the early hours of the morning he visited the Trimabkeshwar temple, one of the holiest places of Hindu worship, and instead of offering puja from a distance entered the sanctum sanctorum and embraced the deity. He was immediately hauled out by the angry priests and was manhandled when his identity as an untouchable was known. He was subsequently taken into custody by the police and was charged with the defiling of a place of worship.

The accused pleaded guilty to the charge but denied his intention to commit any defilement and he explained that in his dream on the previous night of the incident the deity of the temple appeared to him and invited him to have "Darshan". So he went to the temple to offer worship.

The Mamletdar however found him guilty and sentenced him to a month's imprisonment.

Labour Has Nothing To Gain From Reforms

G. I. P. Workers' Conference Condemns India Act

Important resolutions were passed at G. I. P. Railway Workers' Conference held at Nappoo Hall, Matunga on Saturday under the presidency of Mr. D. L. Risbud of Bhusawal.

The Conference adopted an embargo resolution covering about 50 demands of the Railwaymen moved by Mr. R. A. Khedgikar and supported by Messrs. Bhusekar and Shinde.

Following are some of the important demands:—

- (1) Abolition of the Service Agreement Bond;
- (2) Reinstatement of ex-strikers, including convicted Satyagrahis and retrenched staff;
- (3) Restoration of all privileges such as gratuity, leave, passes, Provident Fund, etc., to reinstated or re-engaged strikers and retrenched staff;
- (4) Minimum wage of not less than Rs. 30 p.m.
- (5) Recognition of the Union.
- (6) Stoppage of outside recruitment until all the strikers and retrenched staff are re-engaged.

"REFORMS" AND WORKERS.

The conference condemned the Government of India Act as retrograde and reactionary and as a denial of the right of self-determination of the Indian people.

The Conference held that workers have nothing to gain from these Reforms and, therefore, declared that the struggle for Independence should be continued.

T. U. C. DISPUTES ACT.

The conference also suggested the following alterations in the Trade Union Disputes Act:

- (1) Recognition of right to go on strike;
- (2) Compulsory recognition of Registered Trade Unions by employers.
- (3) Provision for unemployment,

ment, maternity and other benefits.

(4) Status Quo after cessation of strike.

(5) Provision of Provident and gratuity to all employees;

(6) Forty hour week without any distinction among the workers.

The conference condemned the policy of the Railway authorities and the Pope Committee Report for carrying on the policy of retrenchment and demotions.

RELEASE POLITICALS.

The conference also condemned the repressive policy of the Government against the Trade Union Movement and the arrest and convictions of labour leaders like Messrs. Ruikar, Nimkar and others and demanded release of all political and Trade Union leaders and withdrawal of all repressive laws.

The conference condemned the formation of communal, sectarian and rival Unions and reiterated its faith in the policy of having one Union in one industry.

The conference decided to put up representations of the Union for election to the seats in Provincial Assembly in the Labour Constituencies and to support such parties as would endorse the demands of the workers in the General Constituency.

The conference also passed resolutions condemning the Revised Scales of pay demanding an enquiry into the grievances of the Wardha and Panchora Gangmen and the right of Union to defend legally if necessary cases of high-handed victimization.

Several other resolutions pertaining to the day-to-day struggle of the workers were also passed unanimously at the Conference.

Our Andhra Letter

'VARSITY SENATE ELECTIONS

(From Our Correspondent).
RAJAHMUNDY, (By Mail).

The elections for the Andhra University Senate are just over. This is the fourth general election for Senate. Eleven general seats were rendered vacant from the registered Graduates' Constituency and as many as thirty candidates contested for the same. The system of voting is by the single transferable vote. The Andhra University is a highly democratic body, the Vice-Chancellor being elected by the Senate every three years. The election as to who should be the Vice-Chancellor next time was a factor in the recent elections, as it was generally believed that Mr. D. S. Reddi, Deputy Director of Public Instruction, Madras, who topped the polls and who was the only candidate, declared duly elected by his mere first votes, is in the run for the Vice-Chancellorship. It is also widely believed that certain big guns of the Justice Party were behind this move. A strong revision of feeling was shown towards those who have been sitting on the Senate ever since the birth of the University and there has been a cry for fresh blood so as to infuse new life into the University. The cry has had a tremendous effect, four sitting members being defeated by thumping majorities, while even the five sitting members returned, were returned by very narrow majorities. The influence of the Congress had its share in the election, as was shown by the thumping success of Dr. M. V. Krishna Rao of Vizagapatam who stood second in the election. Not a single woman chose to seek the suffrage.

Another factor which added to the interest of the recent elections was that whereas formerly for the University seat in the Legislative Council the registered graduates formed the electorate, the Madras Delimitation Committee on which the Justice Party has a majority, made a reactionary proposal, since accepted by the Government, that only the members of the Senate of the Universities should return a representative to the Provincial Assembly.

The annual report of the Civil Veterinary Department, Bombay Presidency for 1934-35 states that there was an increase of 40,574 over the number of attacks reported last year due to the widespread occurrence of foot and mouth disease.

INCREASE IN CATTLE MORTALITY

Report Of Civil Veterinary Department

There were almost a 50 per cent. fall in deaths from Rinderpest from the previous year's figures, and an increase in the outbreaks of foot and mouth disease. Bilapur, Belgaum and Dharwar districts were badly affected.

Outbreaks of haemorrhagic septicemia were reported from all districts except Bombay City and Suburban District also, and the number of attacks and deaths reported was somewhat higher than that reported in the previous year.

BLACK QUARTER CASES. 224 outbreaks of black-quarter were reported, showing a slight decrease in the figures for the previous year.

In 469 villages affected with rinderpest out of 566 attended, 67,563 head of cattle were protected by anti-rinderpest serum inoculation. The mortalities among inoculated stock amounted to 81 compared to 6,495 among uninoculated stock. 10,693 head were protected by the inoculation of goat virus.

There were 106 hospitals and dispensaries which treated 187,884 patients and dealt with 28,802 castrations.

The expenditure of the department was Rs. 4,74,893 of which Rs. 3,43,753 was met from Provincial revenues.

IN SIND. Outbreaks of contagious diseases were reported from all districts of Sind. The total mortality was reported to be 5,428 against 5,986 last year.

At the 19 veterinary dispensaries which continued to be working, 27,402 in and out-patients were treated, as against 25,990 in the previous year. Medicines and advice were given for 3,349 cases, which were not brought to the dispensaries, as against 2,849 in 1933-34.

The expenditure of the department was Rs. 1,06,463 against Rs. 1,03,481 in the previous year.

Simla, Oct. 4.—It is understood that Mr. E. C. Mervill will take over the duties of Secretary to the Executive Council of the Governor-General in addition to his own duties as private secretary to the Viceroy from November 1st 1935.—A. P.

PULL DOWN BARRIERS

Vicious Circle Of Agricultural Protectionism Is Cause Of Crisis

BASU'S APPEAL TO LEAGUE COMMITTEE

On 17th September in the Financial and Economic Questions Committee of the League of Nations Mr. Bonnet, French Minister of Commerce, made some proposals for the stabilisation of currency, which were published in the "Chronicle" of 18th Sept. m.b.c.

Following is the speech of Mr. B. K. Basu, Indian Member of the Committee bearing on those proposals which he delivered on 23rd September:—

"I feel that I should not address myself at all to the proposals made by Mr. Bonnet. I do not think it possible to focus our attention on the implications of the proposals are put before us in the form of a Resolution. General and desultory talks will lead us nowhere and will not help us very much with regard to this matter.

Neither do I propose to address myself to the Report of the Joint Committee for the Study of Clearing Agreements. It has been very ably put by some of the distinguished speakers who have preceded me, but I can say with-out diffidence that I generally endorse the view of the Joint Committee that Clearing Agreements and the exchange restrictions on which they are based should be regarded only as a temporary expedient and should be abolished as soon as possible.

India is pre-eminently an agricultural country and it is to the subject of agricultural protectionism that I shall endeavour to address you at some length.

CAUSES OF CRISIS

At the outset let me congratulate the Economic Committee upon their report on Agricultural Protectionism. After all these years of turmoil and confusion it is indeed gratifying to find that the League has shown the economic trouble of the world in its proper perspective. A proper study of the case is a preliminary to taking appropriate action for terminating a deplorable situation which has continually grown worse since the financial crisis of 1929. The admirable note which Sir Frederick Leith Ross submitted to the Committee raised many of the points, which have been discussed in the present report. EASTERN INDUSTRIALISATION

I think that the history of the present crisis goes a little beyond the financial crisis which precipitated the economic depression since 1929. During and just after the war many countries of the world, especially those in the East, which formerly used to import most of their requirements of manufactured articles from the countries of Western Europe, had to do without such imports. The natural result was the starting of manufacturing industries in those countries. The growth of such industries took place in most of the countries from Persia to China. I can say for India that such development was rapid in many parts of my country. After the war, and in the enthusiasm to get back to the old order as quickly as possible, the West, which formerly used to import their industries without taking into account this new development in their former markets. The industrial development in Europe reached the pre-war stage of production by 1925. And immediately difficulties arose, for the Eastern countries could not now import as much of industrial products of the West as they did before the war.

AGRICULTURAL IMPROVEMENTS

But probably this mal-adjustment in the economic development in the world would have been liquidated by a few sharp changes which in the past had done so without upsetting the whole economic fabric of the world. This however was not to be the case. For in the meantime there had also been great development in agricultural improvements. Being more mechanised and scientific, agriculture could yield much more product with less men engaged in it. This was so in both food products and raw materials. This had the effect of displacing labour from agriculture. In the matter of food products there was an additional difficulty due also to the rapid increase in the use of machines. One way of increasing the consumption of food products is by an increase of population. This was more gradual than mechanical improvements. One class of important agricultural products, viz., fodder, practically lost a good part of its original demand owing to the almost complete displacement of animals by machinery in the work of

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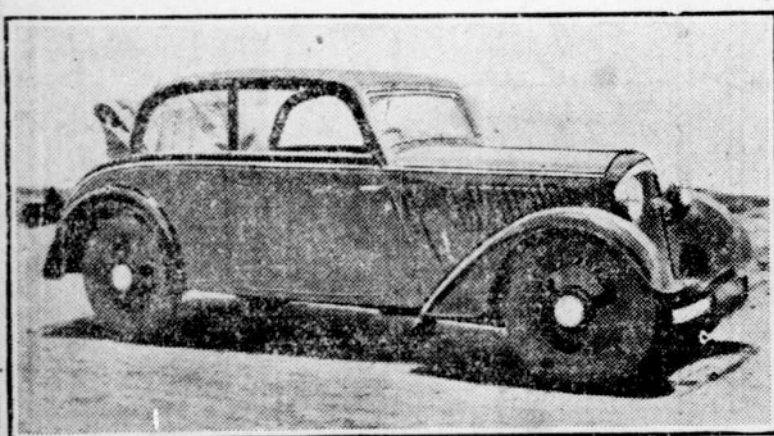
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VICIOUS CIRCLE

Except for a very short period of difficulty, all these could have been utilised for the benefit of man instead of the present distress. But the vicious circle of protectionism, which had already started, was intensified by the crisis of 1929, which is still continuing. This will continue so long as we do not realise that all the modern instruments of economic life, whether of production and distribution, or of credit and finance, can work well only when the scope of their operation is unrestricted over a wide field. But for the human tragedy involved in it one might laugh at the comic aspect of the impossible situation in which every country tries to sell as much to others as possible while buying from others as little as possible. By international debts and both short and long term credit the evil day was only being postponed till the inevitable crash to credit came, as it was bound to come. But the old political prejudices blinded us to the need for economic solidarity. This was not unnatural, for we make our own windows of the mind and refuse to look on life through any other casement. As nations we seem to have forgotten the elementary fact that we cannot export unless we import and that we cannot ask our debtor nations to pay their debts, credits, or indemnities unless we are prepared to accept their products with which only they can ultimately make their payment.

Agricultural protectionism is the

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last thing which has been introduced in an extreme form in the industrial countries of the West. I do not think that it is difficult to see that the agricultural countries will be unable to purchase the products of industrial countries if the latter refuse to accept in payment the agricultural products of the former. But this is being shut out by agricultural protection. This inevitably reduces the export of industrial countries and thereby brings about industrial depression.

FINAL CRASH

Obviously this kind of economic isolation cannot last, and will break up in a final crash. In the terms of a picturesque Indian proverb, the dawn will come even if the cock does not crow. The world will have to decide whether it will crow and have a hand in ushering in the dawn, or whether it will be brought about by a final crash.

I therefore appeal most strongly

to this Committee not to pervert matters to drift any further, but devise some means first to stay the intensification of the vicious circle of increased agricultural protectionism and following soon after by an attempt to reduce such protectionism to its minimum.

Appeal Against Death Sentences

NEW DELHI, October 5.

It is understood that the appeals of Abdul Sattar and Abdul Ghafoor who had been sentenced to death respectively in the sensational Ram Pratap and Gulab Chand murder cases will come up for hearing on the 8th October before a Division Bench of the Lahore High Court.

Mian Abdul Aziz, Bar-at-Law, will appear on behalf of the accused.—United Press.

GRIEVANCES OF PASSENGERS ON FERRY STEAMERS

Interpellations In Bombay Council

The following questions were asked in the Bombay Legislative Council:—

Rao Bahadur S. K. Bole: Will the Hon. the Revenue and Finance Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether Government are aware that great inconvenience and trouble is caused to passengers coming to Bombay by ferry steamers running on Konkan coast line owing to hundreds of mango parcels being booked by the passenger steamers in the month of May;

(b) whether Government are aware that second-class passengers coming to Bombay by ferry steamers from Konkan side in the month of May last were made to sit in third class;

(c) whether Government are aware that steamers that used to come to Bombay from Konkan at sunrise come to Bombay at 1 p.m. in the noon, owing to the detention caused at several ports for loading mango parcels;

(d) if the answer to the above questions are in the affirmative, whether Government intend to issue instructions to the Bombay Steam Navigation Company to run cargo steamers to carry mango parcels?

The Honourable Khan Bahadur D. B. Cooper: (a) Mango parcels are stacked either in special holds or bottom decks but a few of them are also carried as passengers' luggage on payment of higher rate. As mangoes carried in holds are damaged by rough handling, etc., there has been a tendency for some of the owners of mango parcels to send one of their men along with the parcels so that they may be able to book them as luggage. Though the Company has restricted the number of such luggage parcels to 25 or less in each port, some space intended for passengers is encroached upon.

(b) When a steamer is carrying or likely to carry her full complement of passengers, the Steam Navigation Company consider it advisable to declare one class only so that all passengers may be comfortably accommodated. The difference between the second class and the third class fare is refunded to passengers in these circumstances. The Company sustains loss of revenue by declaring one class only but they do it for the convenience of the passengers.

(c) Yes, as the steamers are detained at some ports to pick up mango parcels. But mangoes are perishable goods and if their transport by ferry steamers were prohibited the agriculturists in the Ratnagiri District would suffer very great hardship and Bombay would not get the usual supply of mangoes.

(d) No. Government cannot interfere.

WORKING OF CANALS IN SIND.
5. Mr. M. H. Gazdar (Karachi City): Will the Honourable the Home and General Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether Government receive weekly reports from the Chief Engineer in Sind during the inundation season regarding the working of the canals and bunds in Sind;

(b) if the reply to (a) is in the affirmative, whether it is a fact that copies of these reports are supplied to European Chambers of Commerce;

(c) whether Government have considered the advisability of publishing these weekly reports for general information and supplying their copies to Indian Merchants' Chambers or Associations; if so, with what result?

The Honourable Sir Robert Bell: (a) Yes.

(b) Copies of the reports are supplied to the Karachi Chamber of Commerce and the Karachi Cotton Association in compliance with the requests made by these two bodies.

(c) The question of publication of the weekly reports in the 'Sind Official Gazette' is under consideration. Copies of the reports will be supplied to recognized Indian Merchants' Chambers or Associations if such bodies make the necessary application in the matter to the Chief Engineer in Sind.

MEANING OF THE TERM "MINORITIES."

Rao Bahadur R. V. Vandeekar (Nasik District): Will the Honourable the Revenue and Finance Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether Government are aware of a Resolution issued by the Government of India on the 4th July 1934 regarding the recruitment of minorities in the public services;

(b) whether minorities include Anglo-Indians, Domiciled Europeans, Indian Christians, Sikhs and Parsis only or whether they include any other community also;

(c) what communities do Government intend to include in the term "Minorities."

The Honourable Khan Bahadur D. B. Cooper: (a) Yes.

(b) Muslims and depressed classes are also included among

minorities.

(c) The question relates to a central subject and Government are not in a position to answer it. SCHEMES FOR COTTAGE INDUSTRIES.

Rao Bahadur R. V. Vandeekar (Nasik District): Will the Honourable Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(a) whether Government have formulated any schemes besides dairy and poultry farms for Cottage Industries;

(b) whether they intend to help the weavers who are thrown out of employment by reviving the weaving industry by improved methods?

The Honourable Dewan Bahadur S. T. Kamblil: (a) Yes.

(b) The annual reports of the Director of Industries will show that a good deal is being done by the Department for the improvement of the hand-weaving industry by means of weaving schools and demonstrations in which the weavers are taught the use of improved and economic methods and appliances. The Honourable Member's attention is also invited to the scheme formulated by Government and published in their General Department Resolution No. 355/33, dated the 26th April 1935, for affording marketing facilities for handloom products. A copy of the resolution has been placed on the Council Table.

BOMBAY MINISTER CONGRATULATED

The Jt. Hon. Secretaries of The Immediate Social-Reforms Conference writes:—

The Conference feels pleased that the term "Places of Worship" mentioned in our communiqué has been widened enough as to cover all such Trusts created or existing for Public purposes of a religious or charitable nature, and that henceforward all such Trusts shall be Registered and shall be filing their duly audited accounts with a view to ensuring their better management. The Conference congratulates Dewan Bahadur S. T. Kamblil, Minister for Education of the Government of Bombay for piloting the Bill very successfully. At the same time it implores, that exemptions to certain class or community from the Act of its operation is unworthy.

The Conference urges upon the Government of India to move in the matter, thus bringing in a Central Legislation affecting all and at the same time allowing no exemptions to any class or community.

CHOLERA STILL RAMPANT

Nasik And Nagar Pay Heavy Toll

The presidency cholera figures for the week were 1,658 attacks and 733 deaths against 2,087 attacks and 917 deaths in the previous week. Nasik district reported 445 attacks and 196 deaths against 672-322 in the previous week; Sholapur 336-133 against 304-128; Ahmednagar 266-109 against 163-54; West Khandesh 116-41 against 80-27; Poona 114-52 against 84-33; East Khandesh 107-52 against 288-127; Bijapur 101-54 against 253-119; Satara 59-32 against 136-52; Kolaba 50-37 against 37-9; Belgaum 46-13 against 59-22; Thana 9-8 against 14-13; Bombay Suburban 5-4 against 14-8; Larkhana 1-1 against nil and Bombay city 1-1 against 2-2.

PLAGUE
In the presidency 55 attacks and 28 deaths from plague were recorded as against 27 attacks and 10 deaths in the previous week. Sholapur district reported 28 attacks and 11 deaths against 15-10; Satara 14-4 against 4-2; Dharwar 9-11 against 8-4 and Kanara 4-2 against nil.

SMALL-POX

Small-pox figures for the week are:—Kanara district 36 attacks and 5 deaths; Belgaum 32-2; Thana 21-4; Dharwar 15-3; Kolaba 9-0; Bijapur 7-3; Nasik 3-3; Ahmednagar 3-2; Poona 3-1; Bombay Suburban 2-1; Satara 2-0; Sholapur 1-1; Ahmedabad 1-1; East Khandesh 1-0; West Khandesh 1-0; Larkhana 6-0; Nawabshah 5-0 and Bombay city 5-2. Total 153 attacks and 28 deaths against 168-25 in the previous week.

CEREBRO-SPINAL FEVER
12 attacks and 6 deaths from cerebro-spinal fever were recorded in the Presidency during the week against 8 attacks and 4 deaths in the previous week. Ahmedabad reported 1 death and Bombay city 12 attacks and 5 deaths.

INFLUENZA

Two deaths from influenza were reported from Bombay city during the week.

The next session of the All-India Catholic Congress will be held at Nagpur during the ensuing Christmas week. "Catholic Mission in India" will form one of the topics for discussion.

Family Competition

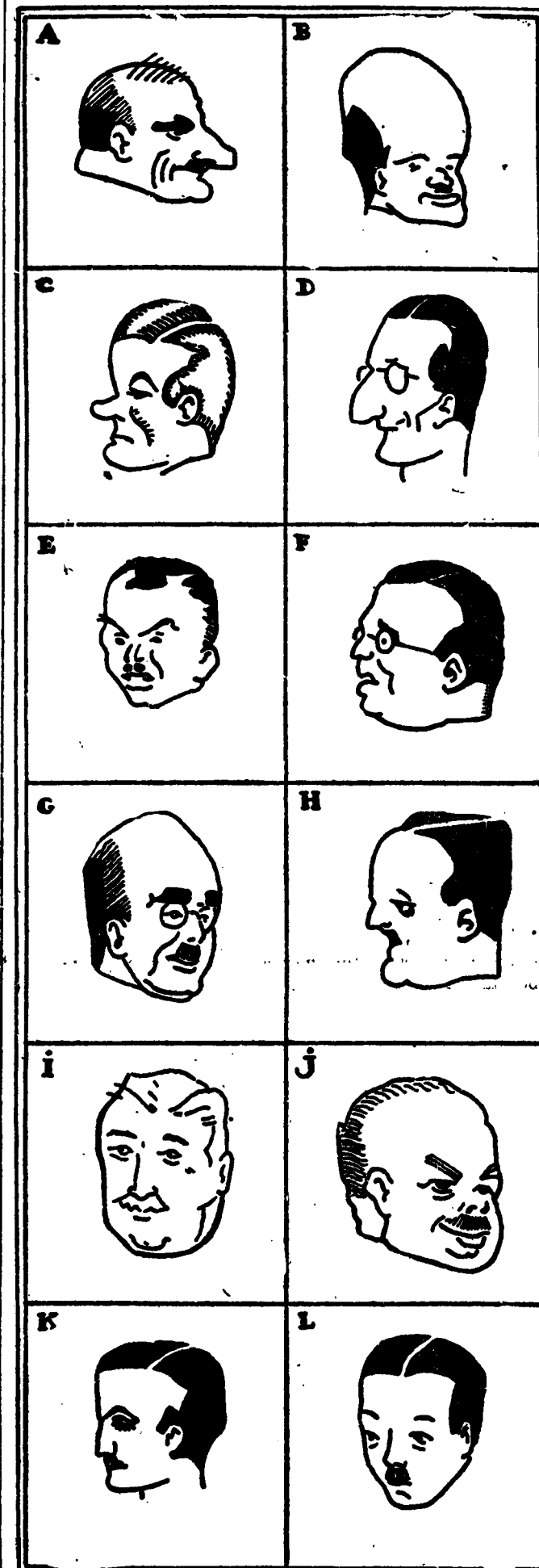
1st Prize
Rs. 500

2nd Prize
Rs. 200

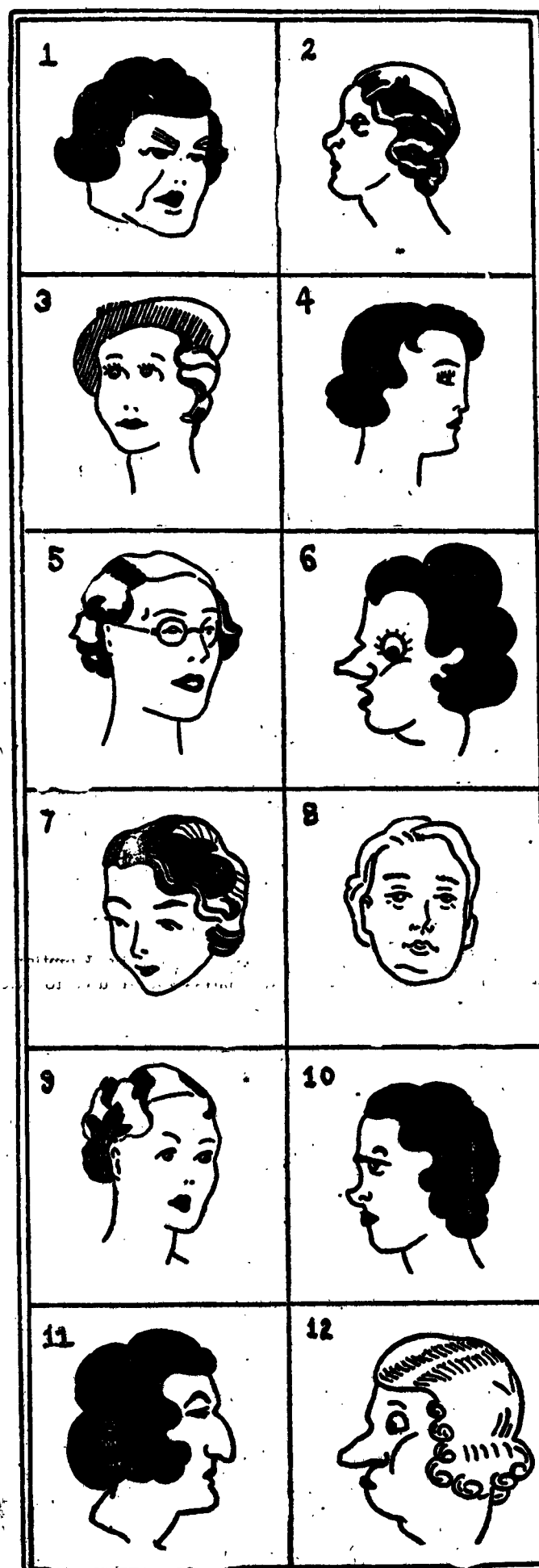
3rd Prize
Rs. 100

Consolation
Prizes
Rs. 200

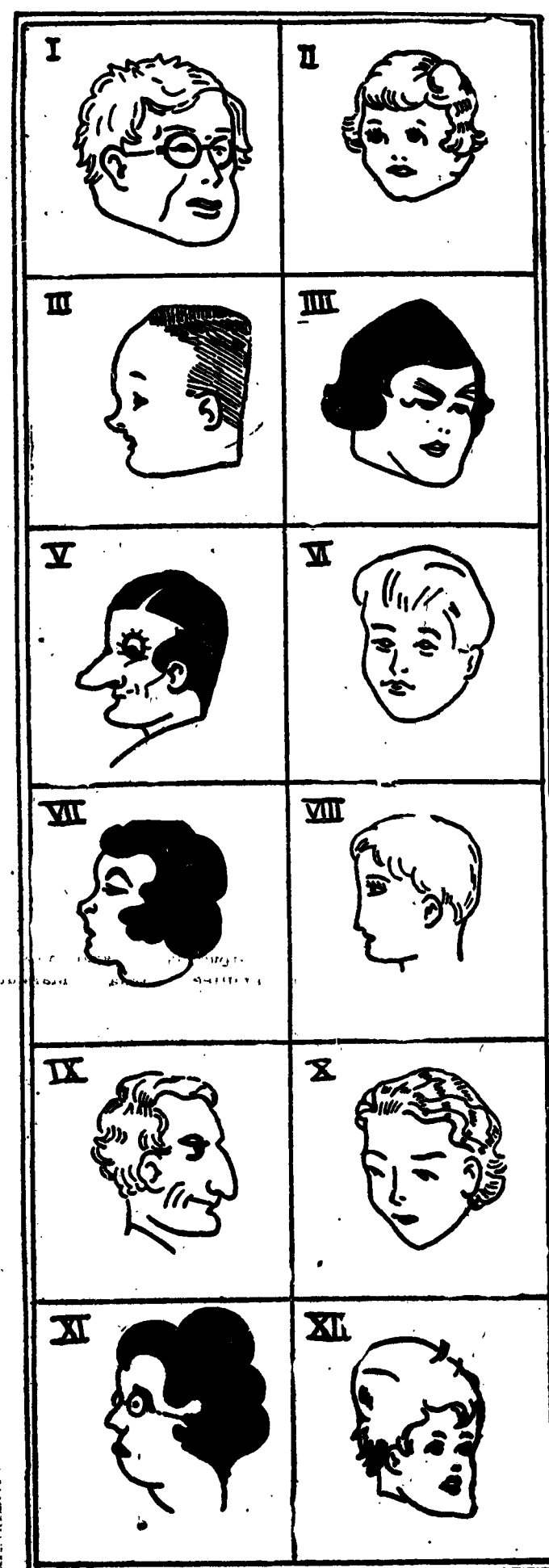
FATHERS



MOTHERS



CHILDREN



In many families children bear striking resemblance to their parents in one respect or another. The child may have its father's nose and mother's chin or vice versa. It may have resemblance to its parents in respect of ears, eyes, nose, head, jaw, hair, etc.

In this competition there are three sets of illustrations, one set showing fathers marked A, B, C, the other set for mothers numbered 1, 2, 3 and the third for their children (boys and girls) numbered I, II, III.

You have to pick out the father and the mother in respect of each child. For instance the boy in illustration III has a marked resemblance in the shape of his head to the father in illustration "H" and in respect of nose to the mother in illustration No. 10. You therefore, have to enter "H" in the column for fathers and 10 in the column for mothers against III in the coupon.

Competition Solutions must be submitted on the Entry Coupon which will be found in the "Bombay Chronicle", Sunday Edition of the 22nd and 29th September and 6th October, 1935.

Closing Date 9th October, 1935.

ALLEGED ABDUCTION OF WOMEN

(From Our Correspondent.)

MEERUT (By Mail).
Thakur Bhawan Singh, Magistrate of Muzaffarnagar who had been specially empowered to try the case in which Daya Ram and 25 others were accused of offences under Sections 366, 366A, 372, 420 and 380 I. P. C. (Traffic in women) committed in several districts, has committed the accused to sessions.

Out of the 26 accused four are still absconding while one has turned an approver. Four of the accused are women.

It was alleged by the prosecution that the accused between 1931 and 1934 were members of a gang whose object was to kidnap girls, abduct and entice away women and to sell them as mis-

resses by falsely representing their castes as "Banias" and thus making huge money. Their operations were widespread in the U. P. and the Punjab.

The accused pleaded not guilty. U. P. JAMIAI'S MEETING.
The postponed meeting of the U. P. Jamiat-ul-Ulema, Election Board was held here on Sunday evening at the residence of Nawab Muhammad Ismail Khan.

The meeting resolved to support and try to return such candidates to the local bodies and Provincial Assembly, in the United Provinces as agreed with the aims and objects and the political policy of the Jamiat and were of nationalist views.

Mr. Abdul Hamid Khan was appointed to enter into negotiations and to come into contact with prospective candidates for such elections.

Vibhute Comes Out Shattered In Health

(From A Correspondent)

POONA October 3.
The Young Congress Socialist leader of Sholapur Mr. M. D. Vibhute was released on the 1st October from Yerwada Prison. He was sentenced to one year's R. I. by the City Magistrate for his speeches during the last Sholapur Mill Strike of 1934. After three months he was acquitted by the Sessions Judge in appeal and consequently he came out on August 9, 1934 from the Sabarmati Jail. But after three months the D. M. of Sholapur made a revision application in the High Court on the Sessions Court's judgment. His sentence was enhanced by the High Court on January 24, 1935. He surrendered

himself on the 29th January, 1935 in the City Magistrate's Court. He was sent to Bijapur from where he was again transferred to the Yerwada Prison on June 10, '35.

He was given work in the Press in Yerwada Jail he got eczema which has now spread to his right knee and forms a patch of 9 by 4 inches. He was suffering from malaria and dysentery (chronic) and has lost 2 lbs in weight. His health has suffered greatly. About his treatment in jail he will shortly publish a statement.

Mr. Beke of Sholapur will be released in January 1936.

BUILDING ACTIVITY IN JAIPUR

(From Our Correspondent.)

JAIPUR October 2.
Rs. three lakhs have been sanctioned for the erection of civil

lines on the road running from the Railway station up to the Devipura Palace, which has now been named Silver Jubilee Avenue.

Many construction works are in progress. A suitable site has been selected for the building of a new Secretariat. The Raj Guest House has been remodelled and refurnished. The temporary ice plant has been transferred to another building and a regular aerated water factory has been started.

A silk factory is going to be established in Sikar shortly and a sum of Rs. 10,000 has been sanctioned at the first instance.

On the occasion of the 14th U. P. Secondary Educational Conference, Cawnpore, the Reception Committee has arranged an Industrial and Educational Exhibition.

N.I.P.

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Estd. 1906.

Forestry Conference Deputation Scandal

Central And Local Govts.' Niggardly Attitude
Comes In Way Of Selection Of Indian
Officer For S. African Session

(From Our Correspondent)
SIMLA, (By Mail)
I have gathered interesting information from a letter received from Cape Town regarding India's failure to send an Indian on the Delegation to the Empire Forestry Conference in South Africa. It seems both the Agent to the Government of India in South Africa and the Indian public opinion there were particularly anxious that an Indian should be included in the Deputation as that would have created a considerable effect on European opinion in that Dominion.

The Government of India realising the need for such a course sounded the various Provincial Governments as to whether they would let an Indian Officer join the Delegation. This course was taken because Forests, being a transferred subject, Indian officials are working under Provincial Govern-

ments. The reply came from everywhere that no Government was prepared to let such an officer go and foot the bill for it. So the sole reason for their refusal was their inability to finance the expenses of the Delegation.

EXCELLENT CHANCE LOST
The Government of India too seemed to have failed to realize at the time it might step in to the breach by offering to foot the bill of such a Delegation, for, if they had done so an Indian Delegation would have been sent. The ground on which such a course was not taken was apparently financial but when the vast interests in South Africa are considered the policy adopted in the matter was open to question. The result is that an excellent opportunity has been lost to reinforce the Indian case in South Africa with regard to the status of Indians and their attainments in every field of human knowledge and research.

DEPRESSED CLASS SEAT FOR UNA

Punjab Deputation Gives
Evidence

(From Our Correspondent)
SIMLA, Oct. 5.
The Hammond Committee met yesterday to hear further evidence of Mr. K. L. Ralia Ram, representing the Punjab Christian Conference on the proposed Deputation which would make a constituency have not more than a radius of 150 miles. He suggested transferring Montgomery to the Lahore Constituency and add Ferozepore to the Lahore group. This would equalize the area and make the constituencies more compact and also prevent the particular Christian Mission dominating a constituency.

AGAINST POONA PACT.
Lala Hansraj Member Punjab Provincial Franchise Committee, Lala Manguram, representing the Punjab A. D. Dharam Mandal and Mr. Swatam Das of the Provincial Depressed Classes Association, wanted the rearrangement of constituencies but were informed by the Chairman that their constituencies must be co-terminus with the General Constituencies to enable the Poona Pact to operate. Lala Hansraj and colleagues wanted single non-transferable vote and also that in the primary election the maximum number of candidates should be four and that if others withdrew the person left be returned unopposed.

The Chairman pointed out that this would be contrary to the intention of the Poona Pact. The Witnesses proposed to give up the reserved seat in the Lahore Division where their votes were less than 2,000 and wished instead a seat in the Una Tahsil where their votes are about 4,000. Khan Bahadur Din Muhammed remarked that this would make them go unrepresented in the Lahore Division.

The Chairman asked them to consider the fact that their votes in Una would be enough to influence the course of the general election whereas that would not be so in the Lahore Division. Would not they, therefore, prefer to retain reserve a seat in the Lahore Division.

The deputation stuck to the proposal that the reserved seat be given to Una instead of to Lahore.

LETTER THAT SIRKAR QUOTED

Bengal Congress Secretary
Demands Explanation
From Krishnadas

CALCUTTA (By Mail)
The following correspondence between the Assistant Secretary, Bengal Provincial Congress Committee and the office Secretary of the All-India Congress Committee Allahabad has been released through the Associated Press:—
"To Krishnadas Das, office secretary, All-India Congress Committee, Swaraj Bhavan, Allahabad.
"Dear Sir, I am directed by some members of the B. P. C. C. and A. I. C. C. to address you the following letter. The 'Amritbazar Patrika' in its issue of the 13th September last, in publishing a report of the Assembly debates on the Criminal Law Amendment Act, has referred to the fact that Sir N. N. Sirkar quoted extracts from a letter you to Mahatmaji. May I enquire if you wrote the letter referred to by the Law Member and if so, what were the sources of your information, as to the statements contained in the said letter and the date thereof. It is necessary in public interests that your reply should reach me at an early date as there has been deep resentment in the public mind of Bengal over this matter. Thanking you,

Yours faithfully,
Amar Chakravarty,
Assistant Secretary,
Bengal Provincial Congress Committee.

A copy of the Press report was appended to this letter.

KRISHNADAS' REPLY
The following reply was received on September 30, from Mr. Krishnadas.

Dear Sir, I have your letter dated the 19th inst. From what appears in the press it is clear that the Law Member quoted only portions of my letter. Unless therefore you can get the full text of that letter from the Law Member and supply me with a copy of it, I suggest that it would be unfair for you to form any judgment on my letter or to call upon me to offer explanation on a letter whose contents are only partially known. I may tell you that I have no distinct recollection of its contents, inasmuch as it was written some five years ago."—A. P.

There Will Be World War

(Continued from page 16).
with all the brag and bluster. Even Mussolini must have some sense of proportion and self-safeguard. It is contended that if all the nations of the League were to oppose Italy it will create the highest probability of there being no serious war.

If League Does Not Intervene

In theory, three great States—America, Japan and Germany—are outside the League, but America and Japan have already declared their opposition to Italy and Germany's self-interest requires her not to go to the support of Italy and invoke the opposition of Britain, France and the Soviet Union. Even if Germany wanted to take advantage of the Abyssinian war it would be by acting on her own in Austria, Lithuania and in other countries contrary to the interests of Italy. Those who believe that if the League did not interfere Italy's war would be a small one confined only to Abyssinia are talking as innocent and ignorant children not knowing the true

Egypt Prepares For Defence

BAN ON FASCIST PROCESSIONS

British Troops With War Equipment Arrive At Alexandria

(From Our Own Correspondent)

CAIRO (By Mail)
Fresh British forces have arrived at Cairo from Malta and England in large numbers highly equipped with armaments and tanks, with explicit orders for assisting the forces in Egypt in the Salloum deserts. A fleet of military aeroplanes has also proceeded to the desert regions. Some of these are equipped with high speed machine-guns. Further British forces have reached the Jabal Tour harbours waiting fresh instructions. The British military station at Akaba has been strengthened by fresh regiments. All the Red Sea military stations at Port Said, Alexandria, Suez, Tour, Akaba and the remote ones in the Tripolitan frontier are in constant communication with the high military authorities at Cairo. Further orders for establishing telephone and wireless communications with the Headquarters at Cairo with all the desert stations are being carried out.

All the Egyptian statesmen have declared officially that Egypt shall stand side by side with great Britain and follow her policy to the last leaving nothing undone to defend Egypt both from sea and land.

ITALIAN PLANE CAPTURED
The Egyptian Government have captured an Italian aeroplane along with three military officials who landed at the Dakhla aerodrome near Alexandria without any permission and quite without previous intimation. The Italian Government is making secret communications about this with the Egyptian Government who refuses to yield because the aeroplane in question was on a secret mission coming over from the Tripolitan desert.

Strong rumours are current at Cairo that the Italian steamer *Orion*, which arrived lately in the Alexandria harbour from Rome has brought with it 2,000 rifles to be distributed secretly to the Italian subjects in Egypt; and the Government is making every possible search to locate the whereabouts of these rifles.

BAN ON FASCISTS
There are about 75,000 Italian

characteristics of rival Imperialisms. Without the League Britain would be called upon to safeguard her interest by war-like measures. The French jingos and capitalists whom M. Laval really represents would very likely decide to support Italy. This will bring Germany on the side of Britain and against Italy and so on. Thus without co-ordination simultaneous action by the League of Nations based on moral principle there would be the usual scamper for self-interest of Imperialist militarist powers and a World war would become as clear as day light.

Britain Re-arming

However, when the Socialists and Pacifists are debating the problem, the British Government, it is understood is planning to raise a loan of between £150 million and £200 million to finance the rearming of Britain—to bring the Navy, Army and R.A.F. up to date. According to Lord Beaverbrook's "Daily Express" the scheme has been sent to the Treasury experts by the Cabinet. The experts are now expected to work it out in detail. Should the Government decide to float the loan, it will have no difficulty in raising the money. Already, says the "Daily Express" financial groups in the City have offered to supply a large percentage of the total required. New arms plants have been fore-shadowed in recent speeches by Cabinet Ministers. For instance, Mr. Neville Chamberlain, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, speaking at Kelso last week said: "The time has come when we must bring our forces up to the minimum required for our own self-respect." Similarly Mr. Walter Runciman, President of the Board of Trade, reviewing the prospects of the ship-building industry in Northumberland last month hoped that there would be a continuous stream of trade for the North East. Of course, it is suggested that there is no intention of using the loan "to make the Navy bigger." If it is floated it will provide only for ships to

subjects in Egypt who occasionally move about in small processions putting on the Fascist emblem. The Egyptian Government has put a ban on these.

FRONTIER DEFENCE
The latest communiqué of the Egyptian Government has it that matter is under urgent consideration that 5 million pounds will be sanctioned for the guarding of Egyptian frontiers in case war breaks out.

The Abyssinian Government has prohibited from entry into her country two French journals viz. "Viola" and "La Vire" as these are strongly anti-Abyssinian. Abyssinia it is rumoured is going to prohibit the entry of the Cairo daily "Al-Ahram" into her territory, because its declared policy has been pro-Italian.

CENSORSHIP
The Emperor of Abyssinia has appointed an Egyptian official to be the head of the Censor department which has lately been established to keep a strict eye on all the telegrams and other communications.

Mr. Fanos, an eminent Egyptian leader had given £1,000 to the Abyssinian Red Cross Society, hearing of which the Emperor has granted him a medal of the Society.

Bedouin Arabs running away from Tripoli are continuing to enter the Egyptian territories. The Egyptian Government is giving them every possible help. The last despatch of grain for these emigrants was 3,700 bags.

ITALIAN RESIDENTS' MOVE
Fearing in case of war they and their properties will be at the mercy of the Egyptian Government the Italians there are busy selling out their immovable properties and thinking of quitting before everything is too late. The feelings in Egypt against Italy are getting bitter day by day. It is generally felt in Egypt that war will break out at any moment. War is the burning topic of all because Egypt is closely watching the changes of clouds in the South, and Cairo is the only city in the world where more is talked about war and its speculative consequences than anything else.

replace those which are passing out of service.

Sanctions

As I pointed out earlier the general feeling in London is a war tension. As I write this, dispatches have arrived from Geneva which suggest that if Sanctions have to be enforced against Italy they will, at any rate at first, take the form of any war-like action but of (a) Rupture of diplomatic relations; (b) Economic pressure of steadily increasing stringency, including (c) The blockade of all Italian ports, which would be entrusted by the League Council to Great Britain and France. This is the "general idea" which is being worked up quietly in conversation between the Council Powers. The blockade might at first be selective. Food supplies for the civil population, for example, might be allowed to pass at first. But it is less drastic measures should prove ineffective even food supplies would have to be stopped. Efforts would be made to arrange for co-operation of the United States, of Germany and Japan, in any measures which are taken. The Government of Egypt would also be asked to co-operate with the League. The actual procedure at the outbreak of hostilities would be in accordance with the Assembly resolution of October 1921. The "breach of the Covenant under Article 16" would at once be notified by the Secretary General to all member States, and the Council, if not in session, would immediately be summoned.

Closing Of The Canal?

In the meantime, it is understood that a special meeting of the Suez Canal Directors has been called in Paris next week, to discuss the position of the Canal in view of the possible application of Sanctions against Italy by the League. The closing of the canal would obviously make Mussolini's position so difficult that he could hardly hope to carry on a campaign against Abyssinia in face of it, much less bring



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his venture in East Africa to a successful conclusion. Italian armies in Eritrea and Somaliland would then be cut off from all supplies. It is assumed, moreover, that if the Canal could be closed, difficulties could equally be placed in the way of Italian supply ships proceeding through the Straits of Gibraltar, on the alternative route round Africa. I am told that all the British directors are arranging to attend this meeting, including, of course, the Earl of Cromer and Sir Ian Malcolm, who represent the British Government on the Board in virtue of its holding 44 per cent of the canal shares. The legality of closing the canal has already been discussed extensively by eminent jurists. Many agreements between nations forbid this

Airships can now be made to rise vertically by means of a new invention called the "helistatic." This consists mainly of two engines. One is of sixty horsepower and drives the forward-propeller of the airship. The other engine, of twelve horsepower, drives a horizontal propeller placed beneath the gondola, which enables the airship to rise vertically.

SHIPPING NEWS

Exports And Imports

ARRIVALS.

Bombay, October 5.
S.S. Varela, Captain E. H. Brady, Agents Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co., Arrived from Basra via Karachi.
S.S. Takiwa, Captain A. G. Fishley, Agents Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co., Arrived from Durban via Portbunder.
S.S. Tennessee, Captain E. Hansen, Agents Lionel Edward, Arrived from Gothenburg via Bhavnagar.

DEPARTURES

Bombay, October 5.
S.S. City of Birmingham, Captain F. W. Letton, Agents F. F. Campbell and Co., Sailed for Cochin, Colombo, Madras, Rangoon and Calcutta.
S.S. Skuld, Captain R. Mithasani, Agents F. F. Campbell and Co., Sailed for Bangkok via Beypore.
S.S. Castalia, Captain W. Gemmell, Agents Graham's Trading Co., Sailed for Marseilles and Liverpool.
S.S. Sonnenfels, Captain J. Heinken, Agents Lionel Edward, Sailed for Karachi via Coast Ports.
S.S. Nizam, Captain M. J. MacLure, Agents Turner Morrison and Co., Sailed for Calcutta via Beypore.
S.S. Jehangir, Captain F. W. Clifton, Agents Turner Morrison and Co., Sailed for Jeddah via Karachi.
S.S. Nurmahal, Captain P. W. Palmer, Agents Turner Morrison and Co., Sailed for Coast Ports via Veraval.
S.S. Kewick Hall, Captain E. J. Harris, Agents Killick Nixon and Co., Sailed for Calcutta.

LOADING

Bombay, October 5.
S.S. Jalabala for Tuticorin, Rangoon and Colombo.
S.S. Unicoe, for American Ports via Colombo.
S.S. Takiwa for African Ports via Colombo.
S.S. Himalaya for Java Ports via Colombo.

ALEXANDRA DOCK

Bombay, October 5.
1 British Aviator, 4136, Abadan, 5-10, Anglo-Iranian Oil Co.
3 Clan Mackellar, 4038, Cochin, 5-10, J. Finlay and Co.
5 Munda, 4478, London, 10-10, M. M. and Co.
6 Sonnenfels, 5299, Karachi, 6-10, L. Edwards Ltd.
7 Anyo Maru, 5741, Japan, 10-10, N. Y. Kaisha.
15 Quilba, 4750, N. F. N. F. M. M. and Co.
17 Ellora, 2386, N. F. N. F. M. M. and Co.

VICTORIA DOCK

2 Jalaputra, 3113, Rangoon, N. F. Scindia S. N. Co.
3 Bandra, 1893, Busra, 9-10, M. M. and Co.
7 Nurmahal, 3380, Bhavnagar, 6-10, T. Morrison and Co.
10-11 Bahadur 3397, Karachi, 8-10, T. Morrison and Co.
16 Schooner Dolphin, 120, N. F. S. Tarmahomed & Co.

PRINCES DOCK

A Garbeta, 3204, Rangoon, 5-10, M. M. and Co.
B Nizam, 3334, Calcutta, 6-10, T. Morrison and Co.
D/E Jalabala, 2211, Rangoon, 12-10, Scindia S. N. Co.
F Jehangir, 2157, Jeddah, 5-10, T. Morrison and Co.
G Sophie Marie, 677, M'Coast, 5-10, Merchant S. N. Co.
H Skuld, 519, Bangkok, 5-10, F. F. Campbell & Co.
K Jalarashmi, 2681, N. F. N. F. Scindia S. N. Co.
M Parvati 628, N. F. N. F. B. S. N. Co.
O Cambay Prince, 249, N. F. N. F. E. Tarmahomed & Co.

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MANCHESTER COTTON TRADE

Italy Buys Khaki

Liverpool, Sept. 18.
A Liverpool firm writes:—
The market is more active than some of the outward signs indicate. Indian demand has been much better and Italy has bought khaki cloth very heavily on cash terms. The undertone of the market is better and spinners and manufacturers are again more confident. There are fewer "Bears" about.

CLOTH.

Calcutta has bought dhooties, printers, and whites and enquiries are coming through for really large quantities. Colombo has taken a keen interest in white shirtings and dhooties and exports to that market are considerably in excess of those of last year. Rangoon too, has been quite active. China has shown more interest in poplins and fancy, but export of piece goods to Hong Kong are only a fraction of what they were in pre-war days.

Some of the secondary markets are displaying a livelier interest. West Africa is not only taking substantial shipments but is making fresh purchases of broads, batists, special prints and heavy bleaching cloth. South American demand has been more active and some good lines of dyed goods and printers have been booked, where manufacturers were willing to make price concessions.

The Near East, Iraq and some of the Continental markets have done a healthier trade, and several important contracts in greys for finishing, have been negotiated for Denmark and Sweden. More enquiry has been available from Egypt for fine mulls, tan goods and white shirtings and retail lots of voiles, cambrics and embroidery cloth have been fixed up for Switzerland. Demand from the United States have ranged principally round fine poplins, fancy shirtings and specialties.

YARNS.

Some heavy weights of coarse and medium American yarns have been booked but producers find it difficult to increase their margins of profit. There has been a better demand for Hosiery yarns. Deliveries of yarn, for thread making, are well maintained, but not much business is available. Moderate weights of medium and fine bundles, both American and Egyptian, have been booked but for India but export business, as a whole, has been dull. Hand-to-mouth sales of fine yarn for glove making has taken place for Germany.

Indian seed K Devchand and Co.; 3175 bags ground nuts Ralli Bros. S.S. Rusijama for Venice—37 bales silk waste Gario Ltd. S.S. Unical for New York—8400 bags myrabollams C Jivanlal and Co.; 1200 bags myrabollams K. Tricamji.

For Norfolk—1280 bags myrabollams H Bhagwandas and Co. S.S. Sumatra Maru for Yokohama—338 bales tin chipping Burmah Shell.

For Kobe—1000 bales cotton G. K. Kaisha; 600 bales cotton Langley and Co.; 191 bales cotton C. Jellabada and Co.; 1200 bales cotton N Nagsee and Co.; 155 bales cotton M Amersey and Co.; 800 bales cotton K Shivji and Co.; 736 bales cotton N Patelhally and Co.; 100 bales cotton P Mathradas and Co. S.S. Anyo Maru for Kobe—482 bales cotton B Harakchand and Co.; 200 bales cotton Cotton Mfg. Co., Ltd.; 55 bales cotton Swastik General Trading Co. For Osaka—300 bales cotton G. K. Kaisha.

IMPORTS

Bombay, October 5.
S.S. Cathay, agents M. M. and Co., from London—12 cases port wine; 375 cases provision and stores; 45 cases confectionery; 117 cases whisky; 30 cases tooth paste; 120 drums oil varnish; 39 drums paint; 32 cases cordials; 31 cases preserves; 76 cases biscuits; 35 cases machinery.

From Bordeaux—140 cases brandy; 10 cases wine. From Charente—231 cases brandy.

From Marseilles—16 cases cheese; 220 bales indigo; 228 drums aniline colour; 10 cases secharine; 11 cases machinery parts; 25 cases cotton goods with silk embroidery; 25 cases metal thread; 22 cases saffron; 11 cases essential oil; 300 bags almonds; 55 bales leather; 115 cases soap; 28 cases wine; 25 bags gum.

S.S. Mancailler, agents L. T. from Trieste—586 bales paper; 54 bales card boards; 143 cases heel tips; 22 cases elect. goods; 667 cases gl. bangles; 19 cases chain for animals; 75 cases cotton goods with emb.; 57 cases ironware.

From Fulme—31692 pkgs. boards. From Aspalato—407 sheets Asbestos cement.

From Venice—3425 pcs. marble slates; 860 bags marble chips; 22 cases art. silk embroidery. From Bare—150 bags almonds. From Brendes—2750 bags almonds.

From Naples—782 bags potatoes.

From Aden—50 bundles alkali; 8 bales skins.

LOT OF COTTON GOING TO EUROPE

Hardening Tendency Of Staple Basis

Bombay, Oct. 3.
During the week under review, strong markets have ruled and prices end 50 points higher.

All markets have continued to be governed by the fast gathering war clouds and New York has been little less enthusiastic than others, state Messrs. Langley and Co.

Rather more favourable weather in the Belt led to a speeding up in the crop movement, but the broadening of the domestic and foreign trade demand and persistent price fixing have absorbed most offerings and steadiness has resulted.

It is announced that to date only 2,500 bales have gone into the 10 cent cotton loan. This is interesting as indicating the extent of the trade short interest that existed.

Weather conditions have been somewhat mixed and reports indicate a reduction in the crop in the East but an improvement in the West. Ideas for the coming Bureau point to a small reduction.

There can be no doubt that the European political situation has been responsible for a large proportion of the recent trade demand for Americans, and is continuation seems likely while the present ominous outlook remains. Equally the shortage of contracts brought about by the continued heavy speculative buying in all markets, will continue until the War Clouds disperse. With a steady demand from the trade and from speculative quarters, there is little inducement for the farmer to hurry his sales.

POLITICAL OUTLOOK

Though the political outlook could scarcely be blacker, it must not be overlooked that most markets have gone a long way towards discounting the position and that any improvement in the outlook will precipitate a complete reversal of sentiment.

As we see the position in America, so long as the present excellent demand continues, offerings from the South will be small, but a falling away in the inquiry would bring them out in considerable quantity.

And, in the meantime a lot of American cotton is being bought by Europe in the belief that the disturbed conditions in the Red Sea and the Mediterranean will interfere with the movement of Indian cotton.

Locally, enthusiasm runs higher than ever. Speculative interests have the market in complete control and this seems likely to continue while the War threat remains.

In the early part of the week, a sharp rise in the yarn market in Japan brought in free buying from that quarter and a fairly large business has been booked mainly for India but export shipments. Stocks in Japan have been reduced considerably and, with free stocks of cotton in Bombay at a very low ebb, early shipments of new crop have been in constant demand.

Locally, enthusiasm runs higher than ever. Speculative interests have the market in complete control and this seems likely to continue while the War threat remains.

BETTER ENQUIRY

Europe has sent a rather better enquiry, but the sharp advance in freights to that part of the world, together with the difficulties in securing War Risk Insurance, have made business very difficult. It is not at all surprising that Europe also should have turned to America for supplies.

The combination of the poor quality of what stocks are available and the sharp narrowing of our parity with Americans, seems likely to keep the export enquiry within small proportions until new crop supplies are available.

The advance locally has emphasised the disparity between the raw material and the locally manufactured article and domestic mills in consequence have mostly withdrawn from the market.

The basis rules firm all round but particularly for export varieties though the staple basis shows a tendency to harden.

The clear sunny weather over the entire cotton area holds out great promise for the maturing crop and while the supply situation will remain tight for some time yet we strongly favour sales here against purchases in New York."

GENERAL RAIN IN LOWER BURMA

POONA, Oct. 5.
Thunder-storms caused nearly general rain in lower Burma and Mysore, local rain in Upper Burma, West Central India and Bombay Deccan, and a few falls in Kashmir and Malabar.

CHIEF AMOUNTS OF RAINFALL.
Toungoo 6 inches, Victoria Point 3, Minbu, Yamethin, Kyaukpypu and Kodakanal 2 each, Chitladruz 1 1/2, and Amherst 1.

FORECAST.

Thunder-storm and rain will be fairly widespread in Burma occur at a few stations in Mysore, south-east Madras and Kashmir, and extend in Assam and East Bengal.—A. P.

ASARWA MILL STRIKERS HOLD ON

AHMEDABAD, Oct. 4.
The strike of the operatives of the Asarwa Mill continued today. The usual police arrangements have been made near the Mill.—A. P.

'SACK' FOR MISUSE OF PASSES

Two Rly. Employees Given Notice

(From A Correspondent).
DOHAD, (By Mail).

Two workmen of the B. & C. I. Railway Freeholdgunj Workshops have been given 1 month's dismissal notice for alleged misuse of passes.

The reason for dismissal is reported to be that both the employees who happen to be brothers applied for free passes for their father where only one was supposed to apply. For this minor offence, at best an honest mistake, two employees are to be sacked.

It seems after the last strike the authorities have become very strict and any mistake on the part of the employees is severely taken notice of. Only last month three employees were given notice of dismissal for such misuse of railway passes.

The incident has created considerable commotion in the colony.

Panipat To Honour Bhopal Nawab

PANIPAT, (By Mail).

The local Municipal Committee at a meeting approved the proposal of its Sub-Committee to spend a sum of Rs. 1,000 in connection with the presentation of an address to H. H. the Nawab of Bhopal who will be here in connection with the centenary celebrations of Maulana Halli, a famous Urdu poet.—United Press.

NAGPUR POLITICAL CONFERENCE

There Is Nothing Anti-Congress In It, Says Bhagwandinji

(From A Correspondent).
NAGPUR, (By Mail).

The organisers of the Nagpur Division Political Conference, Messrs. Punamchandji, General Awari, Dangare, Mama Puranic and others are co-workers of Mahatma Bhagwandinji. Bhagwandinji has decided for himself to abstain from politics for 3 years from 1-3-35, and thus left Nagpur for Saharanpur for devoting himself in social uplift-work. Hearing some distorted reports about the Political Conference, he came down to Nagpur on the 26th Sept., and went through all the leaflets and statements about the Conference for and against. He frankly opined that this Conference is not in the least anti-congress. The opposition of Dr. Khare and others to the proposed Conference is baseless. He impressed upon the organisers to be honest and selfless and then alone they can get the success. Mahatma Bhagwandinji left Nagpur for Saharanpur on the 28th Sept. 1935.

Water Scarcity In Karachi District

(From Our Correspondent).
TATTA, (By Mail).

Since the construction of Sukkur Barrage, the water in the Karachi District has, so to say, almost disappeared. Water in this District used to flow in the canals before the Barrage for three to four months. But since 1930 flows for only one month and ten days. This period is not enough, because crops do not get sufficient quantity of water and the result is that zamindars are starving. Many petitions and applications have been sent to authorities in the Public Works Department but to no avail.

Bombay Ahrar Party's Meeting

(From A Correspondent).
BOMBAY, October 5.

A meeting of the Working Committee of the Ahrar Party was held on Wednesday, Mr. Abdul Majid presiding.

In the discussion to adopt the means and methods of restoring Shahidgunj mosque the Committee arrived at the unanimous decision that in this connection all the Muslim Organisations of Bombay should be consulted and a Sub-committee of 4 members was appointed for that purpose with powers to invite all the Muslim Organisations in a representative meeting.

C. P. District Council Employees' Assn.

(From A Correspondent).
NAGPUR, Oct. 2.

At its meeting of 29th September, the Executive Committee of the C. P. and Berar District Council Employees' Association passed a resolution whereby Messrs. Deshmukh and Atmaram Pant were elected as the new Vice-Chairman of the Associations. Another resolution was that the Government should absorb the employees of local bodies from whom the Government has decided to take back all P. W. D. works.



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Nizam's Jubilee Funds For Welfare Work

SECUNDERABAD (By Mail).

The Officers Working Committee have recommended to the Central Silver Jubilee Committee that a large part of the funds collected from public subscriptions and donations should, in the spirit of His Exalted Highness' firmness, be spent on works of public welfare such as Tuberculosis Sanatorium, educational scholarships, 4 poor houses, a public play ground under the tank bund, a police hospital, 3 reading rooms, a model village and rural reconstruction work, 3 orphanages, a public park in the bed of the Mir Jumla Tank, 3 child welfare centres and an opthalmic hospital. The total cost of these schemes was estimated at Rs. 27,75,000.—United Press.

SARSI—BANKANKHI LINE RESTORED

With reference to his message of October 2 the District Traffic Superintendent, Kathar wires that the line between Sarsi and Bankankhi on Purnea Muraliganj Branch of E. B. Railway was repaired and through communication restored at 1-30 p.m. on October 3.—A. P.

Better Spot Cotton Demand In New York Market

FEARS OF FROST

Japanese And Bombay Buying

SPECULATION LESS ACTIVE

Bombay, Oct. 5. On Friday the New York cotton futures market was firm and fairly active on improved buying influenced by better spot demand and fears of frost. Speculative activity was less with moderate hedge-selling. Large business is reported in dry goods market and the market was fairly steady throughout the session.

NEW YORK MARKET.
The market opened at a rise of 12 points with March 11.14. There was some realising which depressed prices and March was quoted 11.05 which was the lowest level for the day. Later on there was active Bombay buying and trade calling which improved prices and March was quoted 11.15 which was the highest level for the day. In the afternoon the market was fairly steady with a moderate turnover and finally closed at a net rise of 8 to 6 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 5 points at 11.35 per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.
The New Orleans Cotton Futures Market was fairly steady and closed at a rise of 5 to 4 points. Spot Cotton prices improved 5 pts. at 11.20 c. per lb.

LIVERPOOL MARKET.
The Liverpool Cotton Futures Market opened at a decline of 6 to 8 pts. There was speculative realising and hedge selling, which met with further Far-Eastern buying and trade calling, which met with straddle and hedge selling. The prices fluctuated within a range of 8 points and finally closed at a net decline of 3 points. Middling American Spot Cotton prices advanced to 6 points at 6.59d. per lb.

INDIAN COTTON.
East Indian Cotton futures market was quiet and closed at a decline of 3 points at the close. October was quoted at 5.53. January at 5.27 and March at 5.24.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.
Egyptian cotton futures market was fairly steady. Sakels futures closed unchanged to 4 points up with Spot Cotton 3 points higher at 8.70. Uppers Futures were irregular and closed at 4 points down to one point higher.

ALEXANDRIA MARKET.
The Alexandria Cotton Futures market was quiet but steady with a limited turnover. Sakels futures closed 2 to 10 points higher but Ashmouni futures declined 8 to 5 points.

PRIVATE CABLES.
New York March highest 11.15 (41-5 a.m.) Lowest 11.05 plus 0.10 (40-32 a.m.)
Liverpool March highest 6.18 Lowest 6.10-08
Messrs. Drennan and Co have received the following cable:
Messrs. E. J. Schwabach Co., New York cable:
Crop conditions have deteriorated. Our last report indications are underly frost. Large buying orders under the market. We favour purchases.
Messrs. Chumchal Mehta and Co. have received today the following cable information from their foreign friends:
Liverpool: Our opinion is that the advance has gone far enough. The 'short' interest is small, which will rather tell against the market. There is too much company on the 'bull' side.
Liverpool: Favour may straddle Liverpool buying Uppers selling American around present difference of 70 points.
Liverpool: Market declined on lower American prices. Improved on trade calling, Japan and Indian buying. Haulish.

New York: Foreign and domestic will buying offset by hedges. Market less active.
New York: Speculation less active. Support by good trade buying. Continued good business in dry goods. Weather generally favourable.

NEW YORK COTTON.
New York, Oct. 5.
December 10.95
January 11.00
March 11.02
May 11.08
July 11.11
Middling Spot 11.35

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.
New York, Oct. 5.
October 10.98
December 10.92
January 10.94
Middling Spot 11.20

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.
New York, Oct. 5.
Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports 50,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain 11,000
Day's exports to the Continent nil.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.
Liverpool, Oct. 5.
To-day's Closing.
October 6.22
November 6.14
December 6.14
January 6.13
February 6.14
March 6.16
April 6.16
May 6.17
June 6.16
July 6.16
August 6.11
Middling Spot 6.59
To-day's 10-12 a.m. quotations:
January 6.13
March 6.16

EGYPTIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, Oct. 5.
October 8.28
November 8.23
January 8.13
March 8.10
May 8.08
July 8.07
F.G.F. Spot 8.70

INDIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, Oct. 5.
BROACH:
Fully Good, (Good Staple) 5.96
Fine (Good Staple) 5.81
Superfine 5.96

OOMRA:
Fine (No. 1 Staple) 5.58
Superfine, (No. 1 Staple) 5.73
Choice, (No. 1 Staple) 5.88

BENGAL:
Good 4.25
Fully Good 4.35
Fine 4.47

SCINDE:
Fully Good 4.35
Fine 4.47
Superfine 4.59

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.
London, Oct. 5.
Bank Bills 3 months market rate, 5/8 per cent. to 11/16 per cent.
Bank Bills 6 months market rate, 3/4 per cent. to 13/16 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills 3 months market rate, 2 per cent. to 2-1/2 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate, 2-1/2 per cent. to 3 per cent.
Interest Day to Day Loan 1/2 per cent. to 1 1/2 per cent.
Interest 7 Days' Market Loan, 1/2 per cent. to 1 1/2 per cent.

LONDON EXCHANGES.
London, Oct. 5.
T.T. London on:-
New York Closing rate 4.88-13 1/16
Paris 74.26
Berlin 12.17
Madrid 35.84
Amsterdam 7.23-3/4
Brussels 28.97
Milan 60.03
Berne 15.02-1/2
Prague 117.87

SEEDS.
London, Oct. 5.
Linseed Laplata Hull, c.i.f. ton, October sellers 111-0-0.
Linseed, Calcutta, London, c.i.f. ton, Oct.-Nov. sellers 112-15-0.
Linseed Bombay London, c.i.f. ton, Oct.-Nov. nominal 113-5-0.
Rapeseed Toria Hull-Cont c.i.f. ton, Oct.-Nov. nominal 113-15-0.
Castorseed Bombay, c.i.f. ton, Oct.-Nov. sellers 113-12-6.

JAVA SUGAR LONDON MARKET.
London, Oct. 5.
Java Sugar, Fine White Dutch Standard, No. 25:-
C. & F. Calcutta, per cwt., Oct.-Nov. nominal 6/9.
C. & F. Bombay, per cwt., Oct.-Nov. sellers 6/6.
C. & F. Karachi, per cwt., Oct.-Nov. sellers 6/6.

NEW YORK COFFEE.
New York, Oct. 5.
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality), closed.

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, Oct. 4.
Messrs. Bativalva and Karani have issued the following report showing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:-

AMERICAN POWER AND LIGHT CO.
Amer. Power 7 per cent Pfd 62
Electric Bond 6 per cent Pfd 62
Amer. Water Works 6 per cent Pfd 62
Columbia Gas 6 per cent Pfd A 62
Columbia Gas 6 per cent Pfd B 62
United Corporation 46 1/2
Western Union Telg. 46 1/2
New York Central 25
Pennsylvania R.R. 25
Union Pacific R.R. 25
Great North Pfd 43 1/4
United States Steel 43 1/4
American Smelting 40
Noranda Mines 40
Int. Nickel of Canada 30 1/2
S. Life of Canada 390
Anaconda Copper Mining 21 1/2
Kennecott Copper 25
Cerro de Pasco Copper 58
International Harvester 165
Mesta Machine 34
General Motor 45 1/4
General Electric 224 1/2
M. Con. Petroleum 218 1/2
Secony 10 3/4
Plymouth Oil 218 1/2
National Distillers 29
Chase Bank 28 1/4
National City Bank 27
General market steady. Copper strong. Car loadings down 15300 units. Total business 1 1/4 million.

WEEKLY SUGAR MARKET REPORT

Bombay, Oct. 4.
Our Sugar Market ruled steady during the early part and firm during the latter part of the week under review. Ready prices on the whole advanced by about 2 annas per cwt. In forward positions, September, Oct./Dec. and Jan./March shipment prices also advanced by about 2 3/4 annas, 5 annas and 4 3/4 annas respectively. The highest and the lowest rates during the week were as under:-

Java ready Rs. 13/15 and Rs. 13/13;
September 4/3/3 and 4/0/6; Oct./Dec. 4/6/6 and 4/1/6; Jan./March 4/7/6 and 4/2/9.
Arrivals: S S 'Bahadur' arrived during the week with about 36953 bags of Java Sugar.
Receipts of Deshi sugar: Receipts of Deshi Sugar by rail in Bombay during the month of September 1935 estimated at about 8100 bags.
Offtake and Stocks: Offtake during the week estimated at about 20,000 bags, leaving the stocks of about 60,000 bags. The following are to-day's quotations ruling the bazar:-
Fine White Java Sugar—Per Cwt.
Ready Rs. 13/15
Transshipment Rs. 4/5 F B H
S S 'Bahadur' Rs. 4/3/3 F B H
Shipment September Rs. 4/3/3 F B H
Shipment Oct./Dec. Rs. 4/6/6 F B H
Shipment Jan./March Rs. 4/7/6 F B H
Tone: Firm.

WAR AND ITS EFFECT ON COTTON

Messrs. Reynolds and Gibson in their weekly market report dated Liverpool September 18 make the following observations:-

"Whilst the slow way in which the farmer in the South is marketing his crop is resulting in a disappointingly small amount of hedges, speculative enterprise, which up till now has been almost completely lacking, has been fanned by apprehension over possible war developments which many operators consider will lead to distinctly higher prices, and this view has received further support from the action of the wheat markets lately. It is difficult to follow the reasoning which is the basis of this assumption unless, indeed, those who express such opinions are visualising the sad spectacle of most Nations being drawn into the conflict, in which case, of course, war material, of which cotton is an important part would be in much increased demand. But if the dispute is confined to Italy and Abyssinia and if the sanctions which are threatened are merely economic in character, then, if anything, should lead to a lessened use of our commodity for the warring Nations will not be able to obtain supplies; indeed, apart from sanctions, it is extremely debatable whether the financial resources of the two probable combatants are sufficient to purchase necessities outside their own countries. But in the most unfortunate event of this country being drawn into conflict with Italy, in addition to our requiring cotton for Government purposes, the Mediterranean will be a danger spot for transporting supplies to our shores from countries which have to use that route. This would undoubtedly affect the Egyptian varieties but we cannot conceive shipments from the United States being interfered with as it will take the Italians all their time to deal with their interests in the Mediterranean and they certainly will not want to venture forth into the Atlantic for the sake of requests for cotton, for the time being, with the anxiety that the whole of this question is exercising on the minds of all, apprehension is rife and no one is inclined to resist the present tendency."

LONDON PRODUCE.
London, Oct. 5.
Wheat Rosario Santa Fe, Parcels, Nominal.
Wheat Barletta Russo, Parcels, Oct.-Nov. sellers 30/6.
South Australian (wheat) Parcels, Oct. sellers 32/3.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Oct. 5.
Following a rise of 8 points in New York cotton futures, the local market was expected to open to-day at Rs. 221 for Broach A-M delivery but the market opened easy at Rs. 219/12. There was scattered buying which improved prices to Rs. 220/8, but as soon as the demand was satisfied, there was increased long liquidation which in the absence of any support depressed prices to Rs. 218/8. The market was quiet at this level as Prime Minister Baldwin's speech indicated no action on the near future. The market was quiet but steady at this level. Quotations at 1-30 p.m. were as under:-
Broach A.M. 216 1/2
Omara D/J 158 0 0
Bengal D/J 150 12 0
The market closed at 3-30 p.m. as under:-
Broach A.M. 216 1/2
Omara D/J 158 0 0
Bengal D/J 150 12 0

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.
Bombay, Oct. 5.
Bengal Superfine 173
Bengal Fine 168
Bengal F.G. 165
Sindh-Punjab Fine 165
Sindh-Punjab F.G. 165
Wardha-Hing 224 1/2
General Electric 224 1/2
Pundhurna 218 1/2
Yeotmal 218 1/2
Arvi 218 1/2
Ellichpur 218 1/2
Berar 218 1/2

DESHRA HOLIDAY

All markets in the city will remain closed on Monday, the 7th instant on account of Deshra Holiday. The cotton market will remain open from 12 to 3 p.m.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.
Yesterday this year
Khandesh 218/220
Mukapur 218/220
Khandesh 218/220
Jaina/Sailu 212/214
Burwah Sanavad 218/220
Broach Fine 214
Punjab/American 214/249
Punjab/American mix 225/234
Cambodia 294
Cambodia 2nd crop 230/264
Compta Good 249/269
Western 218/259
Bagalkot 218/259
Bungala 357
Kampala 357
Jinja 357
New Manza 331

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.
Bombay, Oct. 5.
Since 1st Sept.
In full-pressed Bales.
Yesterday this year
Khandesh 218/220
Mukapur 218/220
Khandesh 218/220
Jaina/Sailu 212/214
Burwah Sanavad 218/220
Broach Fine 214
Punjab/American 214/249
Punjab/American mix 225/234
Cambodia 294
Cambodia 2nd crop 230/264
Compta Good 249/269
Western 218/259
Bagalkot 218/259
Bungala 357
Kampala 357
Jinja 357
New Manza 331

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.
1st Sept. to 3rd Oct.
In full-pressed Bales.
Yesterday this year
Europe 410
Japan and China 2,612
Coast Ports 6
Shipment by Rail 15,063
Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan 22,227
Total 2,828 114,045

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.
Bombay, Oct. 5.
Wheat 240
Lined 17,373
Rape, Rai and Mustards 235
Gingellyseed 402
Groundnuts 1,922
Castorseed 326
Rice 24,047
Myrabollans 963
Cottonseed 3,354
Gram 3,736
Joovar 108
Barley 105
Bajree 405
Coal 557

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Oct. 4.
October 82 5/8d
December 78 1/4d
March 74 5/8d.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Oct. 4.
December 1-06 3/8e
May 1-04 1/2e
July 0-35 3/8e.

NEW YORK SUGAR

New York, Oct. 4.
December 2.57
March 2.18
May 2.22-01
July 2.23

BOMBAY SUGAR

Bombay, Oct. 5.
Java ready 13-14-0
S S Bahadur 4-3-6
Sept shipment 4-3-4
Oct-Dec shipment 4-4-0
Jan-Mar shipment 4-7-0
Kandahar 11-5-0
Java Spot 11-5-0

GOLD & SILVER

Active Buying And Covering

Bombay, Oct. 5.
The local bullion market was very active to-day with improved buying and covering by shorts. Silver market opened at Rs. 69 declined to Rs. 68/12 on long liquidation but there being active demand prices rapidly advanced to Rs. 69/8. At this level there was again realising and prices declined to Rs. 69/3.

The gold market was very firm and prices registered a sharp rise of annas 2 to Rs. 35/7/6.
London gold market was firm and prices yesterday advanced to 27-11 1/2. New York Spot silver prices were unchanged but Montreal silver futures recorded a rise of 30 to 50 points. Shanghai T T on London was quoted at 1-6 1/2 to day with an uncertain tendency London market was 1/6d high at day.

LONDON SILVER.
London, Oct. 5.
Market: Steady.
Spot 29-5/8
Forward 29-3/4

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations.
Bombay, Oct. 5.
B. C. Rates T T D D 1/6 1/32
LONDON:-
Banks selling T T D D 1/6 3/32 Oct. May.
Banks selling T T 1/6 1/16 June-Dec.
Banks buying T T 1/6 1/8
Banks buying D D 1/6 3/16
Banks buying 3 mos 1/6 7/32
NEW YORK:-
B. C. Rate T T 27 1/4
Banks selling T T 27 1/4
Banks buying T T 26 1/2
PARIS:-
Banks selling D D 5/7
Banks buying D D 5/6
Banks selling D D 5 1/2
JAPAN:-
Banks selling D D 5 1/4
Banks selling T T 7 1/2
Banks buying T T 7 1/4
HONGKONG:-
Banks selling D D 138 1/4
SHANGHAI:-
Banks selling D D 104
SINGAPORE:-
Banks selling D D 156 1/2
HOLLAND:-
Banks selling D D 89 1/2
CROSS RATES:-
New York/London 4.89 4th instant
Hongkong/London 2/1 5th instant
Shanghai/London 1/6 1/2 5th instant
Japan/London 1/2 1/16 4th instant
Java/London 7.23 3th instant
London/Paris 74.37 4th instant
London/Berlin 22.00 4th instant
London/Switzerland 15.04 3/4 4th instant
London/Italy 60.21 4th instant
London/Berlin 12.17 1/2 4th instant
London/Stockholm 19.39 1/2 4th instant
London/New York 4.89 9/16 4th instant
London/Amssterdam 7.24 1/2 4th instant
Tone of Sterling Exchange—Steady.
Gold 47-10 1/2 3rd instant 27-11 1/2
1/2 4th instant
Silver London Ready 29 7/16 3rd instant
29 9/16 4th instant
Silver London Forward 29 1/2 3rd instant
29 11/16 4th instant
Silver New York Ready 65 5/8 3rd instant
65 5/8 4th instant
London discounts 3 mos 11/16 per cent
3rd instant 11/16 per cent 4th instant
London discounts 6 mos 3/4 per cent
3rd instant 7/8 per cent 4th instant
Reserve Bank Rate 3 1/2 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.
Money—Call 1/4 per cent.
3 mos 1 per cent
6 mos 1 1/2 per cent.
Tone—Easy.

COTTON ARRIVALS

Receipts into Bombay on 3rd October
1,903 bales
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1935 40,230 bales
Receipts into Bombay same time last season 72,910 bales

COTTON TEJI-MANDI

Bombay, Oct. 5.
Broach A/M 30 0 0
Teji on Rs. 225 9 8 0
Teji on Rs. 240 6 12 0
Teji on Rs. 250 5 8 0
Teji on Rs. 275 3 8 0
Mandi on Rs. 290 6 12 0
Mandi on Rs. 100 4 0 0
Mandi on Rs. 185 3 0 0
Mandi on Rs. 180 2 4 0
Mandi on Rs. 175 1 8 0
Monthly Rs. 12 4 0
Either side Diff Rs. 5 4 4 0
Either side Diff Rs. 10 2 0 0

BOMBAY METAL MARKET

Bombay, Oct. 5.
London market—
Standard Copper Cash (Buyers) 235-13-9
Standard Copper Cash (Sellers) 235-15-15
Standard Copper 3 months 236-1-3
Electrolytic copper 240-10-0
New York market—
Blue Eagle 9 cents
Non-Blue Eagle 8 5/8 cents
Bombay market—
Yellow Metal Sheets Rs. 34
Copper sheet Rs. 40
Tone: Strong.

SHARE BAZAR

Bombay, Oct. 5.
The local share bazar displayed very good undertone with improved demand in the cash section. There was scarcity of offerings and prices registered sharp improvement.

B. B. Petrol shares were in keen demand and prices recorded a smart rise to Rs. 4/4. Bombay Trams were done at Rs. 143/12 and Telephone shares changed hands at Rs. 101/4. Shivrajpur shares again marked improvement on persistent buying and buyers paid Rs. 35/4. Another active spot was Alcocks which attracted investors at Rs. 195.

Tata Steel Second Preference shares rose to Rs. 145/8. Government securities also ruled very steady. 3 1/2 per cent changed hands at Rs. 88/12 but later prices declined to Rs. 88/5. Gokak Mills were quoted at Rs. 190 and other mills shares were also in fair demand. The market shows signs of confidence.

TEXTILE MILLS

Bombay, Oct. 5.
100 Ahm. Advance 275 0
300 Bombay Cotton 410 0
250 Bombay Dyeing 716 6
200 Daboo 100 0
100 Century 213 12
100 Central 240 0
100 Coaba 136 4
100 Coorla 80 0
250 David 360 0
1. E. D. Sassoon 0 3
100 Finlay 103 2
100 Gokak 180 0
100 Hindustan 165 0
100 Indore 80 0
100 Kohinor 176 10
100 Khauau 79 6
1000 Morari 800 0
250 Laxmi 625 0
100 Madhavji 37 100
250 Madras United 40 0
1000 Madhavji 750 0
250 Model 50 0
50 Mysore 95 0
200 New Great 132 8
100 Oosmanshahi 52 3
100 Phoenix 300 0
26 Sassoon Silk 35 0
1000 Sholapur 2200 0
50 Simplex 78 12
100 Swadeshli 129 6
100 Swan 83 12
25 Tata 8 0
500 Vishnu 1270 0
1000 Western 750 0

RESERVE BANK

50-100 Baroda 48 12
25-50 Central 31 4
500 Imperial 1458 12
125-500 Im. Con. 352 8
50-100 India 118 0
5 Union 5 5

CEMENTS.

10 Bundi 34 6
70 Gwalior 112 8
160 Indian 482 10
40 Katni Def. 1580 8
100 Katni Ord. 357 8
70 Okha 258 2
70 Punjab 23 6
100 Shahabad 490 0
70 United 121 4

INSURANCE

15-100 Jupiter 11 2
15-75 New India 37 8
200 Oriental 4165 0
10-100 Vulcan 6 14
100 Ahmedabad Old 146 4
100 Andhra Valley 1532 4
10 Ajmer 10 2
50 Bombay Tram 142 8
100 Bombay Suburban 177 8
10 Broach 11 14
100 Karachi 218 12
100 Poona 218 12
100 Surat 195 0
100 Tata Hydro 161 4
1000 Tata Power 1452 8

RAILWAYS.

500 Ahm. Pranthi 850 0
100 Amr. Patty 119 0
100 C Province 87 0
100 Dhond Baramati 97 8
100 Gujarat 71 8
100 Mandra Bhon 93 0
100 Pachora Jamner 91 0
100 Sapa Srajuunge 765 0

MININGS.

10 Shivrajpur 35 4
30 Tata Steel Def. 497 8
75 Tata Steel Ord. 129 5
100 Alcock 202 8
50 Belapur Sugar 313 6
150 Bombay Steam 308 12
125 Bombay Burma 372 8
50 Bombay Burma Conty. 124 0
85h. Br. B. Petrol 4 2 6
100 Bombay Telephone 100 0
100 Indian Bleaching 100 0
100 Ind. Radio Defd. 525 0
1000 Port Canning 487 8
15 Scindia 11 12
30 Premier Construction 74 0
25 Tata Oil 16 12

PREFERENCE

7 p.c. Andhra Valley K.D. 1,360 0
6 p.c. Bombay Steam 297 8
7 p.c. Bombay Trams 82 0
5 p.c. Central India 525 0
7 p.c. Katni 1st 131 4
7 p.c. Katni 2nd 137 8
7 1/2 p.c. Punjab Cement 14 1
7 p.c. Tata Hydro 139 8
7 1/2 p.c. Tata Power 1392 3
6 p.c. Tata Steel 1st 176 4
7 1/2 p.c. Tata Steel 2nd 145 0
5 1/2 p.c. Tata Mill 13 0
7 p.c. Vishnu 647 8

LINSEED OIL.

London, Oct. 5.
Linseed Oil naked London, per cwt., Oct. sellers 26/6.
Linseed Oil naked London, per cwt., Jan.-Apr. paid 27/1-1/2.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Oct. 5.
3 per cent 1931/54 96/14
3 per cent 1941 101/13
3 1/2 per cent G P N 88/4
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 102/12
4 per cent 1943 106/14
4 per cent 1950/70 105
1 1/2 per cent 1955/60 113/8
5 per cent 1939/44 108/6
5 per cent 1940/43 109/8
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40 108/8
TAXPAYER.
5 per cent 1945/55 Loan 116/1
4 per cent 1933/43 Mysore 105/8
5 per cent 1935 Mysore 116/8
5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore 107/12
6 1/2 per cent 1935 B D L 100/3
PUNJABIAN ADVANS (TAXABLE).
4 per cent B P T 1974 101/0
4 per cent M Deb 1974 101
5 per cent M Deb 1959 111/8
6 per cent M Deb 1954 124
6 per cent S P T 1956 124
6 1/2 per cent B I T 1947 104
Note:—3 1/2 per cent Government Paper opened to-day at Rs. 88/8 and advanced to Rs. 88/14 but later prices declined to Rs. 88/4.

INDIAN STERLING LOANS

London, Oct. 4.
3 per cent Indian Sterling Loans 78
3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 3 1/2
3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1945/50 103
4 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1945/50 103 1/2
4 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1950/55 110 1/2
4 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1955/60 113 1/2
1938/38 113 1/2
3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1942/47 118 1/2
5 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1942/47 118 1/2
6 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1935/40 37 100
3 per cent Indian Sterling Loan New 3 1/2
3 1/2 per cent British Consols 81 3/4
3 1/2 per cent Conversion 102 1/2
3 1/2 per cent War Loan 103

COTTON STRADDLES

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES
New York Liverpool: December 159
January 144 March 145 May 139 at Cross Rate 4.89 1/8
Bombay Liverpool: Broach A/M 1936
Liverpool May 1936 6.16 Re. 47 1/4 at Exchange 1/6
Bombay New York: Broach A/M 1936
221 Liverpool May 11.16 Re. 32 1/2 at Cross Rate 4.89 1/8

WEATHER OVER U. S. COTTON BELT

**JUPITER
GENERAL**

has various schemes of
LIFE INSURANCE to
suit all J9

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. M. HTA IN 1913.

BOMBAY: MONDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1935

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surance for mere asking.
J10

Sanctity Of Treaties Must Be Inviolable NIZAM AND FEDERATION "Yellow Book" Will Weigh Profit And Gain Before Accession

(From Our Correspondent).
HYDERABAD (Dn.).
(By Mail).

In the "Chronicle" of October 3 (City Edition) a portion of Mr. All Yar Khan's (Director of Information Bureau of Hyderabad) explanation regarding Nizam's attitude towards the Federation was published. Following are concluding portions of the same:

In conclusion, Mr. All Yar Khan writes that Defence and Foreign relations are included among Federal subjects and will not involve any further financial burden than has already been incurred.

The Federal Legislative list has in general been framed by consultation with the States and with due regard to the powers enjoyed at present by the Centre. States which desire to make reservations as regards any of the subjects contained in this list or their contents will be free to do so in their Instruments of Accession. If the Crown considers these reservations to be so far-reaching as to nullify the very concept of Federation, the States have the right to decide not to enter.

RESIDUARY POWERS

As regards residuary powers it must be stated that it is a cardinal principle of the proposed Constitution that so far as the States are concerned, those powers will be vested in the States.

PRE-FEDERATION DEBTS.

Hyderabad's rights in connection with postage, currency, railways and customs will undergo no change. India is to-day indebted to the extent of 110 millions and the Percy Committee has recommended that this debt should be federalised, but the States will not contribute to the Pre-Federation debt of India and the same with pensions.

JURISDICTION OF SUPREME COURT.

With regard to jurisdiction of the Federal Court, His Exalted Highness' legal advisers have, from the constitutional point of view, given the opinion that the acknowledgment of the unviolability and sanctity of the Treaties should not be included in the Act. Such inclusion would tend to place the Treaties within the jurisdiction of the Federal Court, which the State is strongly opposed to for the reason that the Federation will in itself have no manner of concern with the Treaties. His Exalted Highness' Government, in order to safeguard their sovereignty, have not accepted even the principle that the State's High Court of Judicature should in any way be placed under the Federal Court; they are thus less likely to accept the contentions that matters arising from Treaties should be brought within the pale of that Court.

The generality of States are united in this view. If matters arise from the Treaties which are of a justifiable nature, His Exalted Highness' Government consider that their adjudication should be by a separate body. The Federal Court will be for the settlement of Federal issues and disputes only.

NO SACRIFICE OF PREROGATIVES.

As to accession it will not imply and sacrifice of the sovereign prerogatives and rights enjoyed by the State and the further fact that even the State's High Court of Judicature has been protected from being brought under subordination to the Federal Court, a further safeguard has been provided by the general principle, accepted from the very commencement, that even to the extent of Federal subjects, policy and legislation will be controlled by

the Federation, while administration will remain within the control of the State.

YELLOW BOOK.

Though the Government of India Bill has practically reached its final form, the final decision with regard to Accession or non-Accession cannot be taken until the instrument of Accession and matters related thereto are negotiated. It is only then that it will be possible to compare on the whole the possible gains and the possible losses of Accession or non-Accession; hence no decision with regard to that question has yet been arrived at by the State. In view, however, of the interest manifested by the people of this State on the question of Federation, His Exalted Highness' Government contemplate placing before the public prior to any final decision regarding entry, a comprehensive Yellow Book containing details of the proposed scheme, the result of negotiations, the legal opinions received, and the demands of the Hyderabad State, together with Government's view as regards the ultimate question.

INTER-MARRIAGE BILL.
A series of lectures were delivered by H. H. Swami Mandaleswarji Maharaj of Benares under the auspices of the Hyderabad Sanatana Dharma Sabha. The Swami referred to the Inter-marriages Bill and the Buddha Gaya Temple Bill, pending in the Central Legislature, and said that the Bills, if accepted, would end in the ruin of Sanatana Dharma. The Swami condemned the Inter-marriages Bill, and said that the Shastras do not sanction such marriages.

Two resolutions were passed unanimously, protesting against the Inter-marriages and the Buddha Gaya Temple Bills. The meeting further resolved to send a telegram to H. E. the Viceroy, requesting him to withdraw his assent to the Bills.

RAJA RAM MOHAN ROY DAY.
The Brahmo Samaj of Hyderabad celebrated the anniversary of Raja Ram Mohan Roy on 27th instant. Raja Bahadur Justice Rai Bishweshwarnath of Hyderabad High Court presiding.

Speeches were made paying tributes to the late Raja. Raja Bahadur Rai Bishweshwarnath said in the course of his remarks that ignorance of the religions of other peoples was the root cause of irreligion and religious ill. He appealed for purity of character and simplicity of life.

Gandhiji Thanks For Birthday Wishes

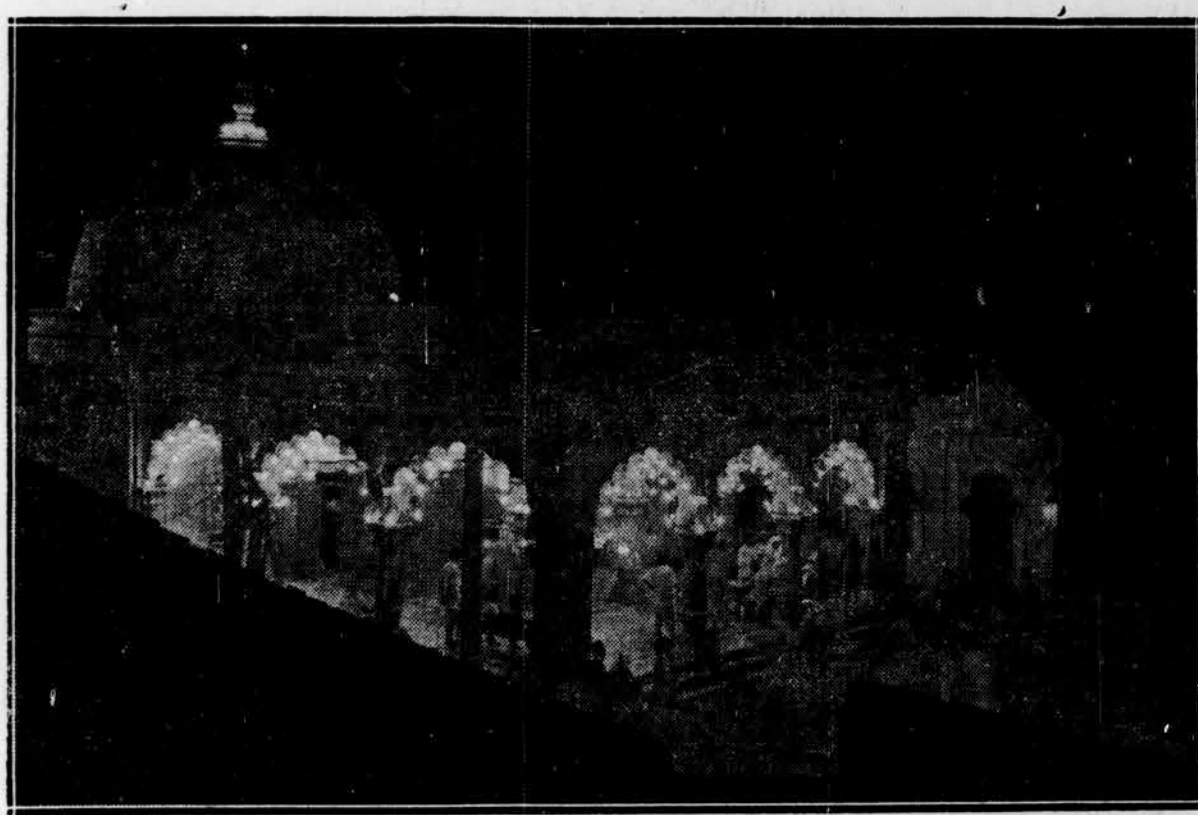
WARDHAGANJ, Oct. 5.
Gandhiji in acknowledging messages sent to him during the past week says:—

"I would like to thank senders of wires and cables from far and near sending me their prayers and blessings on my birthday. It is not possible for me to send them all personal acknowledgments. May god make me worthy of the wishes of the multitude of friends belonging to all lands."—A. P.

Viceroy Arrives In Delhi

NEW DELHI, Oct. 5.
The Viceroy accompanied by the Countess of Willingdon and personal staff arrived here from Simla this morning for their winter stay in Delhi.

Their Excellencies on alighting were received at the station by the Chief Commissioner, Brigadier Saunders, Major Peel, Captain and Mrs. Burton, Mr. F. T. Jones and Major Chatterjee, the Health Officer of New Delhi.—A.P.



This week the Mahalaxmi Temple has been attracting thousands of devotees every night on account of the Navaratri festival. The temple is gorgeously illuminated and flood-lighted. The photo on the left shows the illuminated hall and dome of the temple, while to the right is a view of the inner shrine.

OUR LONDON LETTER

There Will Be World War

If League Does Not Intervene

BRITISH SOCIALISTS' MIS-READING OF SITUATION

(From Our Own Correspondent).
LONDON, Sept. 28.
(By Air Mail).

The Abyssinian situation is in general terms getting grave but there is nothing new or unexpected about the gravity because Italy's relentless bluff and obstinate refusal to treat Abyssinians as human beings with equal rights were fully anticipated. By their policy of trying to reach a bargain with Italy over the body of Abyssinia instead of responding to the demands of the peoples of the world that immediate measures must be taken to stop the war, the imperialist Powers have allowed Mussolini's plans to develop to the point where he is prepared to strike. News is at hand from Rome that 'Duce' has issued detailed instructions to all business houses and employees of labour in respect to the test mobilisation, under which ten million Italian men and boys will be assembled under arms. Similarly London co-operated with Rome on Tuesday in turning off the lights on the secret diplomatic moves now in progress, neither Government being willing to let the people of the world what were the contents of the long and important communication sent out to Mussolini by Sir Samuel Hoare, the Foreign Secretary, earlier in the week.

"A Friendly Message"

The British Government issued a sort of statement, obviously designed to leave everyone exactly as much in the dark as they were when the news of this mysterious "friendly message" from the British Foreign Secretary to the Fascist Dictator became known. The fact that immediately afterwards the Fascist Cabinet met and proceeded to indicate that it was drawing up plans to force its war aims through against the will of all the common people of the world immediately emphasised the terrible gravity of the situation: the perils of delays, and the urgency of raising the demand for dropping this secret diplomacy and voicing in unmistakable language at Ge-

neva the determination of the pacifists to stop this outrage. In Rome, Mussolini, however, gave his game badly away by flying into a tempestuous rage against Litvinoff and the Soviet Union because of Litvinoff's remarks about Imperialism and Fascist aggression.

British Socialists And League

The present attitude of Russia at Geneva is subjected to severe criticism in Great Britain. The socialists, the I. L. P. and the Communists are holding divergent views on the question of economic sanctions. This has curiously created a mass confusion amongst the Socialist leaders who are trying to turn the mass opinion against League action. They are doing so under a melodramatic garb of not serving the cause of British Imperialism or war in any shape or form. There is also a curious undercurrent of agitation against the League plan in certain Indian circles which appear to be the echo of similar confused views in India. The general and vague charges are that interference on the part of the League of Nations would lead to a world war whereas neutrality by the League Powers would limit military operations in Abyssinia only. The critics charge Litvinoff and the Communist International with a complete change of principle and policy in joining and supporting the League of Nations. At a meeting held the other day at the Farlington Memorial Hall, Mr. Maxton, Mr. Brockway, and an Egyptian spokesman severely criticised the Foreign Secretary of Russia for the present attitude adopted by him at Geneva. Similarly all anti-war organisations who demand League action are being accused on platform and in the press of demanding a war. At a meeting of the Socialist League, of which Sir Stafford Cripps the Chairman, it was left to more than two speakers to accuse all the militant working class sections and organisations (who after the Russian Revolution of 1917 were preparing for direct working class action to stop capitalist wars and to turn them into socialist revolutions) of abandoning their prin-

ciple in support of the League of Nations. From this particular angle the Franco-Soviet Pact is also severely attacked as a nationalist military pact between France and Russia of an imperialist character. The Communist Party of Great Britain as well as other labour organisations, which demand League action against Mussolini are accused of supporting Mr. Baldwin's National Government for imperialist object. And the Indian confusion in London centres round three main arguments which are really first class fallacies.

First Class Fallacies

There is a vague and floating idea that if another world war broke out India would know better than during the last war, to exact her price from the British Raj either by giving support or by forming opposition. The second argument appears to be that if Italy becomes the predominant ruling Power in North East Africa by capturing Abyssinia it will act as an overpowering check over British Imperialism, that it will make British Imperialism weaker. And lastly it is argued that if the League action is supported by Indians it will amount to supporting and strengthening British Imperialism and keeping it strong in her rights and in her possessions. Thus when the Government spokesmen are deliberating at Geneva, the rank and file of the British Socialist and Labour Movement is engaged in arguing out the vexed problem of Sanctions, war or no war against Mussolini. The Communists, who have been subjected to a good deal of criticism at the present moment, say that they very strongly condemn the idea of Italy being left alone instead of men of Britain, France and of other European countries being drawn in opposition to her. According to them such an idea can only be based on the arrogant opinion of the White Race, including many British Labourites and Socialists, that the life and liberty of the Black people of Abyssinia does not count at all. They seem to think that an unjust aggressive war of a White Power over a Black man's country is not war and is not bloodshed. This argument is not only silly, so say the Communist spokesmen, but extremely wicked and exposes the shallowness of the Socialism and pacifism of those who expounded it. The Communist critics point out that the no-war section of the Labour Movement have failed openly to explain the effect upon the rights and liberty of the people of Abyssinia if the League were not to act as it would mean war and murder.

Those who believe that League's interference inevitably means world war are talking nonsense (Continued on page 13—Col. 3).

OPERATIONS IN FRONTIER List Of Official Casualties

NATHIAGALI, Oct. 5.
The following is the official casualties list in connection with the operations undertaken by the Mohmand Force on September 29. Twenty-four were killed, fifty-two were wounded. Eleven are still missing.

KILLED.
Capt. G. Meynell, Mc.
Lieut. A. P. S. Renall, Mc. and one Indian officer and 19 Indians of other ranks of 512 Frontier Force Regiment.
Gunner A. E. Mundin and one Indian of other rank of 3rd Light Battery R.A.

WOUNDED.
Lieutenants J. N. D. Tyler, Comner E. Thomas and one Indian of other rank of 3rd Light Battery R.A.

Lt. R. E. T. Keelan, 15th Medium Battery.
Major S. G. Good, O.B.E., Lt. G. J. Hamilton and two Indian officers and forty-four Indians of other ranks of 512 Frontier Force Regiment.

MISSING.
One Indian officer and ten Indians of other ranks of 512 Frontier Force Regiment.—A. P.

SIKH URBAN CONSTITUENCIES Evidence Before Hammond Committee

SIMLA, Oct. 5.
The Delimitation Committee heard to-day Messrs. Sampuran Singh, M. L. C. and Basakha Singh both representing rural interests. As a result of discussions between the two witnesses and the Committee, there appeared to be a general agreement that instead of two urban seats being spread over small towns numbering over 70 throughout the Punjab, there should be two groups of major towns to form two Sikh urban constituencies. These are expected to be, firstly, Lahore, Gujranwala, Rawalpindi and Lyallpur and, secondly, Amritsar, Ludhiana, Jullundur and Ferozepore.

The only material change suggested by the witnesses in regard to the landholders' constituency for the Punjab Assembly is that the districts of Muzaffargarh and Dera-Ghazal-Khan be attached to the Rawalpindi division.

SIKH LADIES' VOTES.
Questioned by the President whether Sikh ladies would have any difficulty in the matter of recording votes at the polling booths, the witnesses replied in the negative pointing out that already in Gurudwara elections Sikh women were recording votes and no difficulty has been experienced.

Later the Committee examined in camera Mr. A. G. A. P.

NEW HAVEN FOR ISRAELITES

London Conference Discusses "Free Land" Plans In Ecuador

LONDON (By Mail.)
A Jewish "Freeland"—A New Independent Colony in Ecuador capable of supporting thousands of Jews and offering an asylum from "baiting" and economic persecution—has been one of the main topics under discussion at the first World Conference of Polish Jews abroad, held in London.

Delegates, representing 6,000,000 Polish Jews resident in twenty countries, attended the Conference. They were told of the "Freeland" plans by the Netherlands and Mexican delegates. Considerable secrecy is being observed regarding the exact details of the scheme as it is feared that preliminary plans might be upset through the intervention of "outside agencies."

It is known, however, that bundles of "Blue Prints" illustrating the proposed "lay-out" of the settlement were subjected to close examination by the delegates. After some discussion, the Conference declined definitely to commit itself to support the project. It

FAMILY COMPETITION will close on

**WEDNESDAY
9th OCTOBER**

Solutions must be written on our Entry Coupon

SEND ANY NUMBER OF ENTRIES

contended itself with a recommendation that a comprehensive survey be immediately made to ascertain the possibilities offered for Jewish Colonisation in Ecuador and other South and Mid-American countries.

GREAT PROSPECTS.
Later, Mr. B. Hurwicz, of Rotterdam, who raised the question of the founding of a Jewish "Freeland" in South America, told Reuters that he thought an authoritative explanation of the project should be made.

The Government of the Ecuador Republic, he said, was anxious to encourage immigration. There was no question of this being confined exclusively to Jews. In Quito, the Capital, a Jewish mission was endeavouring to settle as many Jews as possible in the country, which was one ideally suited for colonisation.

Thousands of acres of arable land were available, and it was hoped to double the population of the settlement, which stood at 50,000. All the Jewish Colonies would be as self-supporting as possible and would be founded near the towns.

The fundamental aim of the Ecuador Government was for general immigration. Despite this, he believed that Ecuador would offer a Semitic Sanctuary where thousands of Europe's persecuted Jews could enjoy a reasonable standard of living.—Reuters.

ASSEMBLY PROROGUED

SIMLA, Oct. 5.
A communique states that the Governor General has prorogued the Session of the Legislative Assembly.—United Press.

Clow, Secretary of the Industries Department of the Government of India and Mr. R. J. S. Dodd, Reforms Commissioner, Punjab.—A. P.